VOL. 72 NO. 11

textile bulletin

AUGUST • 1 • 1947

After a long absence from these pages, W. M. McLaurine, retired official of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, comes back. Please turn to Page 15.

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ADVERTISING INDEX—PAGE 43

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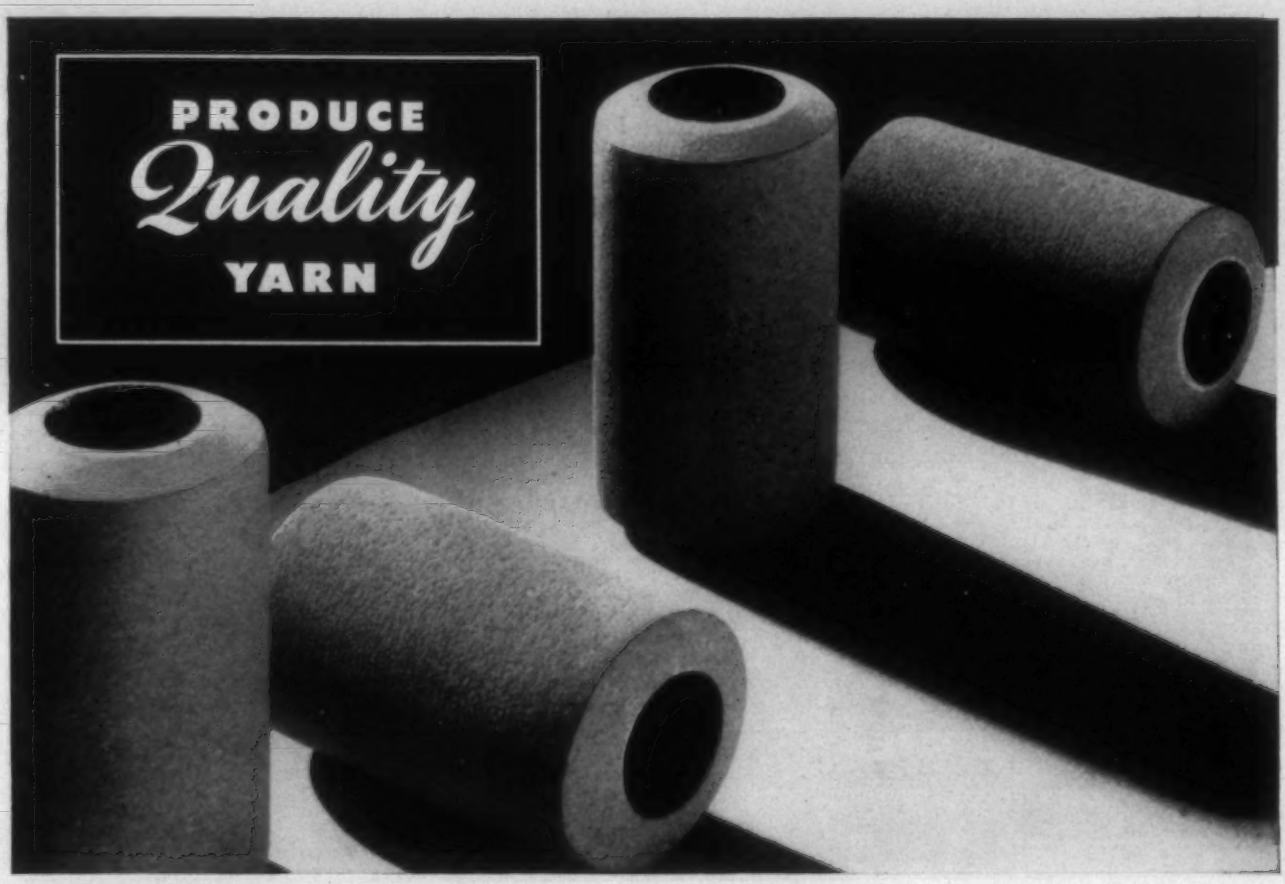

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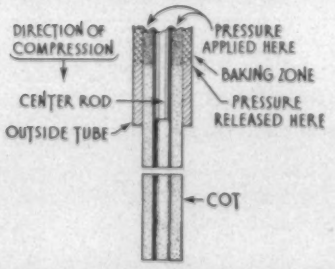

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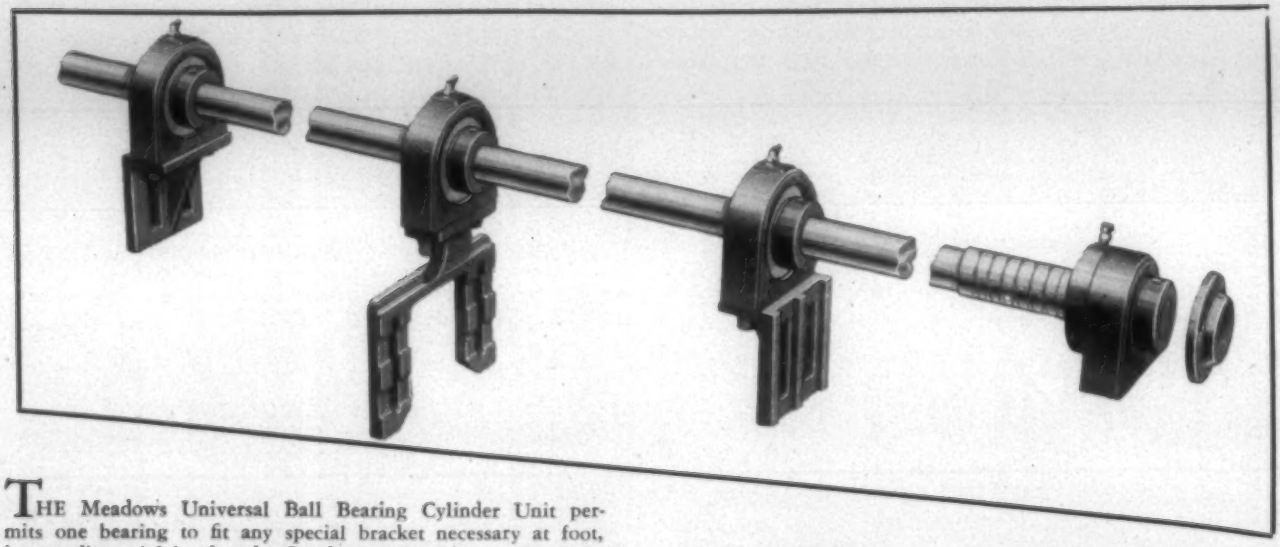

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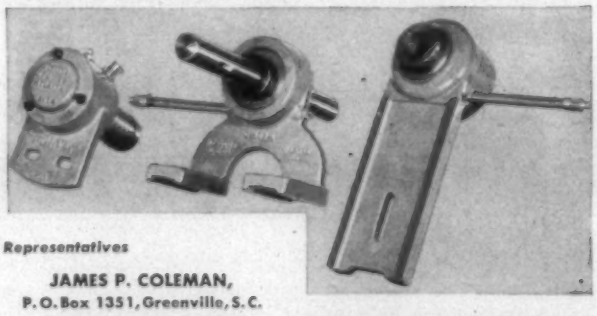

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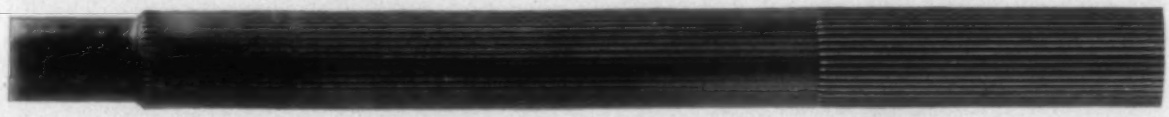

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Textile Education Progress

YOU have heard about progress in the textile industry—about new fibers, new machinery, new processes. But you may have wondered how all this is reflected in the field of textile education. In many respects, I am afraid education has not kept pace with industry. Many of our teaching methods are obsolete, and competent teachers are scarce. It is becoming increasingly difficult to train future leaders for an industry that is constantly growing more technical and complicated.

A hundred years ago, it was a different matter. In the English mills of those days, for instance, there were classes, of a sort, in spinning and weaving. It has been said that when a "loom-tackler"—or loom-fixer, as we would call him—was too old to hold up his end of the loom beam, they made him an instructor. He taught as he had learned—by rule of thumb. Even today rules are memorized from the machine builder's catalog for determining draft, twist or production.

But the textile industry is too technical to be run by the book. Young people must be trained to think out complex problems for themselves.

Many schools still emphasize the designing and weaving of intricate patterns, which are little different from patterns of 40 years ago. Yet look into any smart shop window, and you will see that it is not necessarily the weave that lends value to modern fabrics, but the fibers, or blends of fibers, and the type of finish. The trend in fabrics has changed, and our teaching should change, too.

In synthetic fibers, for instance, much of the special knowledge is retained by the experts who developed it, and is not readily found in books. One of the great rayon companies, however, has made a splendid contribution to textile education by providing a course of study on rayon for textile teachers.

Teaching textiles involves many specialized subjects, ranging from engineering, physics and chemistry to art and business methods. Because of our need for expert instructors in these fields, our own North Carolina Textile Foundation, and others like it, have been established to build staffs of expert teachers. As a result, many men of higher caliber have been appointed.

Besides teaching, these men perform research work, attend technical meetings, and visit mills. Enrollment in textile schools are higher than ever before, yet there is a definite shortage of textile graduates.

The industry itself has given the schools strong support, and offers well-paid jobs to graduates. With this support, with expanding staffs and new teachings methods, and with ever-growing opportunities in the textile field, our schools will soon be providing more graduates, better qualified than ever before to enter the textile industry, of which they will some day be the leaders.—*Address by Dean Malcolm E. Campbell of North Carolina State College School of Textiles on the radio program, Textile Topics, sponsored by J. W. Valentine Co.*

Human Engineering

SKILLED observers who have kept sensitive fingers on the pulse of our industrial democracy warn that steps must be taken quickly and intelligently to improve human relationships in industry. If their warnings are not understood and heeded, strikes will increase both in number and intensity, production cannot be maintained, and those peddling collectivist and authoritarian ideologies will find more fertile ground upon which to sow their destructive seed.

Experts in the field of industrial relations, with a preference for long words, use the term "psychological factors" in describing the influences which improve or impair the relationships of individuals and groups. The rapidly developing science of understanding and controlling these factors is sometimes referred to as "human engineering." This is a rather realistic term and one that can be appreciated by men in industry who deal with human problems.

A scientific approach to problems of industrial relations has a definite dollars and cents value. Controlling some of the factors involved is solving for some managements an ever increasing number of problems of many and sundry varieties. The more common ones are: decreasing absenteeism, increasing productivity per man hour, developing pride in workmanship, improving company spirit and loyalty, and preventing strikes.

In our communications, it must be kept in mind that all men are motivated to action by two factors: intelligence and emotion. The conduct of the vast majority springs largely from emotional thinking. It is, therefore, necessary to inject a great deal of enthusiasm coupled with simple logic into any human relations program, if it hopes to gain popular support. Enthusiasm is contagious, especially among individuals who react largely from their emotions. Thus, proper efforts will usually be regarded with the development of the capacity for enthusiasm among both workers and executive employees.

Teaching people to be emotionally stable and mature is a long, hard process . . . and virtually impossible in a great many cases. But skilled human engineering technicians have developed techniques and avenues of communication that are working wonders in a great many enterprises. They have learned to utilize to the fullest the benefits of such media of expression as plant bulletin boards, employee publications, visual aids, public address systems, ordinary letters, and hundreds of other ways of reaching individuals and groups.

There is enormous potential power in properly-organized, skillfully-executed industrial and human relations programs. They must be carried out by personnel or agencies who understand the techniques.

There is gold in these unmined hills if only business and industry will dig for the answers in human engineering. Good attitudes through good relationships mean profits on the company's balance sheet and money in the worker's savings account.—*The Tool Engineer.*

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textile bulletin

VOL. 72 AUGUST 1, 1947 NO. 11

MIASMIC MINDS

By W. M. McLAURINE

Mr. Mac, former secretary-treasurer of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, hasn't paid us a visit in print in quite a while. This essay serves to introduce a series of five related articles dealing with labor relations, political relations, international relations, morals and constructive thinking.

WITH all of the conflicting ideologies relative to social and economic development, national norms and international relationships, it is exceedingly difficult to know what to believe. With a scientific society, whose spiritual motivation has drifted to low ebb and a substitution therefor of selfish security and powers, with the shrewdest types of political and class propaganda filling the press and the air-waves, a master mind of some unknown, unborn and unusual capacity is needed to place them all on the scales of justice and world needs, so that some plan for peaceful progress can be devised. The city cannot be seen because of the buildings; the forest cannot be appreciated because of its dense growth and the wandering observers who grope through.

Since such is the case, and since the writer does not by any statement mean to imply that he has any of those qualities of final and unerring choice, this attempt can only be to endeavor to lift the minds of the readers a little above the morass of the confusion, hoping thereby to give to them a slightly clearer understanding of the motivations of the confusion.

There always has been evolution or, perhaps better stated, changes taking place in all phases of our life—social, economic, political and religious. Nothing is static; everything either grows or dies. Until the advent of the scientific period changes took place slowly and often unconsciously to many people. Although some changes came with revolutionary results, they were not so complex or far-reaching, at the time, that the people and things involved could not soon make the adjustments.

As the scientific period has developed, the tempo of change—the tempo of events and their results—has increased until society, unable to digest them, has become congested and confused. Hence the restlessness and the conflicts, physical, mental, moral and otherwise—the miasmic minds.

Too many people are inclined to think that only things change—the tempo of events and their results—has increas- that certain factors which produced progress in one period should remain the ever-motivating factors in all periods. Man is a product of inheritance, environment and the ever-expanding spiritual personality of the universe. Thus, since all of these elements change, men and their ideas must change or modify their former principles.

One of the oldest ideas, instincts or attributes of man is that of religion. Without going far afield or becoming too abstract in this discussion, reference to the so-called Old Testament of the Christian Bible illustrates the evolution of the concept of God, man, morality, justice, immortality and many other ethical concepts so very vital and fundamental in the social growth of millions of people. None of these concepts has remained unchanged. This does not mean that the ideal or complete concepts, whatever they may be, when they are finally found, have changed, but it does mean that the most ethical concepts of man, in his search for these final concepts, have modified his then recognized and motivating concept many times and will continue to do so as the revelation of intransigent and material knowledge unfolds.

Scientific progress has placed great emphasis upon things —material. Man in the onrush of the scientific age has found himself struggling against the bars of materiality. Materiality has had a tendency to assume control among the leaders of men. Men have been considered the means of glorifying materials rather than the glorification of men by means of materials.

In the progress of life there have been many valuable social, economic, political and spiritual concepts which have added greatly to progress. Any elimination, modification or added spiritual concepts in this expanding scientific, yet ever-contracting, physical world has come in slowly and with labor. Tradition, ancestor worship of ideas, fears regarding the new have sometimes retarded society too much in its inner urge for progress. In the worship of the past, society has often deceived itself by what one writer has called its "pernicious virtues." It has magnified them as it has reviewed them with nostalgic reverence. It has defied them in abstraction and has failed too often to realize that abstract principles, in order to be of value, must have fun-

damental and practical applications in the society to which they relate.

These abstract virtues, such as physical courage, bravery, the "land of the free and home of the brave," patriotism, faith and many others are high-sounding phrases capable of developing great emotions and fervid prejudices, but when they are lifted from the pedestal of idealism and brought down to struggling humanity and struggling nations, our "pernicious virtues" begin to reveal some dangerous imbecilities.

The Constitution, the Bill of Rights, the American Way of Life, individualism, free initiative constitute another family of these virtues and lend themselves to the fancies and philosophies of many types of propaganda. So far no one seems to know what they mean as an over-all guide to social growth. Each school of philosophy can explain them to its satisfaction and that means they will be interpreted to be of value to that particular school or class.

It should hardly be necessary to state here that the writer does not advocate the overthrow of any of these virtues, slogans or principles and begin pioneering for something new to take their places. This is far from the idea he has in mind.

Principles Must Be Examined

In the growth of all forms of national and international life, it has ultimately been necessary to examine principles carefully and analytically to find not only their virtues but their vices, to determine not only how wise we are but also to determine how foolish we are. This is the approach for the social engineer as he experiments in his laboratory on the problems of human happiness.

Science has shown to all that this is a practical world, a world of laws and relationships, and a world in which these laws and relationships must be observed. New discoveries are being made constantly and these must be interpreted and made a concordant part of society if proper progress is desired.

The entire theory of the physical universe has been changed more than once. Those easiest to remember and slightly understand are the Copernican theory and recently the Einstein theory. There perhaps should be added another more recent innovation, more dynamic in its advent, more awe-inspiring in its application and implication than either of the other two—the atomic theory. This is the ability to destroy matter and build up new forms so deadly destructive, so far-reaching in its possibilities, so absolutely demanding that it shall have a social and spiritual control if humanity desires to live under any condition.

Thus the emphasis in these opening remarks is intended to impress upon the reader the fact that his mental realization of a changing world must be changed into a practical, physical and philosophically pragmatic manifestation of this realization. It has advanced a second emphasis, that certain once valiant and vital virtues, exceedingly applicable in days that have passed, have now been cast into certain abstract ideals of holy motivations, whose new applications, when impartially and studiously examined, reveal certain glaring and dangerous imbecilities. Many of them need further orientation or modification. There may be a need for expanded meanings to properly direct this expanding social and spiritual universe.

America today is alarmed because of the seeming degeneration of society along two particular lines—the rapidly growing spread of mental diseases, all the way from mild neurosis to mad manias of the most violent types and the alarming increase in the use of alcoholic drinks and drugs. These conditions are not necessarily an indication of the physical depravity or innate sinful desires of mankind. There are in everyone foci for such infection, but foci do not flourish unless favorable conditions develop.

A Confused World

The world in its present foment, in its stew of confused ideas, in its unwillingness to recognize and accept change, in its unwillingness to examine its sacred shrines and lofty emotional idealism has let itself develop into a "tower of Babel," the shrieks and cries of whose designers and workmen din the ears of its inhabitants until hopelessly their physical and nervous systems break in hysterics of myriad types, or in the deadly dull narcotics of alcohol or drugs, they drown themselves in Lethean bacchanalianism.

Others gird themselves with organizations and ornamental battle cries and slogans for themselves and their group and then storm the ramparts of other members or groups of society. There must be some reason for all of these things. Why does society react in these various ways? These frictions cause uncertainties and doubts to arise in minds—questions as to the meanings of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. These uncertainties and doubts are the stimuli for action of some kind. They prey upon the primal and elemental instincts of the disturbed minds.

In the mind of every normal person there are certain of these primal instincts. They are common to all people, regardless of nationality, race, color or previous condition of servitude. The desire to live and enjoy life, perhaps, is the strongest instinct. The second which is implied in the first is to be secure. This may assume various forms but, particularly for this discussion, will be indicated as freedom. This is the focus or instinct from which springs the "will to power," the ability to control the right to live and to the security of life. There are many other instincts that might be mentioned, but in this discussion the two most important are freedom and power. All of the others cluster around these two ideas which are intimately related.

The Desire To Live

W. McNeile Dixon in his *Human Situation* says: "The will-to-live is ubiquitous, universal, insistent. Nature advertises it, all existence manifests it, life in every creature gives it the clearest utterance, and well we know it in ourselves. There the hounds of this desire to be alive and remain alive are in full cry. So profound and pervasive is the instigation of this instinct, upon which all else appears to rest, that we might well conclude that it is more fundamental than thought or mind, and gave birth to the whole creation. For we cannot dig deeper to find a surer foundation. . . . It is at every moment, and everywhere, in frank and open evidence." This is not simply the will to exist or to live wretchedly as is often found to be the case. It is a desire to live in security and with some opportunity to enjoy the abundant life.

"In every living thing we observe a turning toward the expansion or fulfilment of its being, together with a corresponding aversion from the denial or frustration of that

Typical installation of Whitin-Schweiter Winders

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the Whitin-Schweiter Automatic Filling Bobbin Winder proves itself best-by-test among competitive winders

IT'S FAST! *Operates at speeds up to 5000 R.P.M.—depending upon material, yarn quality, shape of bobbin, traverse and other operating conditions.*

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Over 20,000 operating spindles, throughout the textile industry, testify to the overwhelming acceptance of the Whitin-Schweiter winder. Exceptionally quiet and efficient in operation, each unit is individually driven and operates as an absolutely independent spindle. All gearing and automatic mechanism is enclosed in an oil-tight box and a patented layer-locking device prevents sloughing of yarn from the nose of the bobbin.

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CHARLOTTE, N. C. • ATLANTA, GA.

being in any form or degree." The will to live and be free, says another writer, has a teleological background of unexplainable origin. It is fundamental, instinctive, unthinking. Even the child in the cradle weeps at the opposition offered to its every wish.

It is because of this fact that the call to freedom and security to a more complete life appeals to the heart of everyone who has these privileges lest they be deprived of them, as well as to those who do not have them in order that they may secure them. It is truly a basis for alignments in the conflict between the "have nots" and the "haves."

The standards of judgment as to which group individuals will join will depend upon the thinking of the leaders of the groups. Freedom and security are powerful in their emotional appeals. The socio-economic values over which contests may arise are varied. The groups which clash may constitute feudists from the mountains or the armies of a world war, with all of the varying types between the two.

Are Cost Departments Feasible In Small Manufacturing Plants?

By JOHN H. WALKER

IN the large manufacturing plant, a cost department is considered a vital necessity. On the other hand, many a small manufacturer hesitates to introduce a cost department because he expects the maintenance expense will wipe out the probable savings.

It is both feasible and possible for a small company to have a cost accounting system or procedure to compile and accumulate the data necessary to give its management a true picture of product costs. I have deliberately used the phrase "It is possible to have a cost accounting *system*," rather than to say that it was possible to have a cost *department*. I did so in order to convey the idea that a cost accounting system in the average small factory does not require the maintenance of an extensive cost department to secure adequate cost information and control. As a matter of fact, in many small plants such a system could be installed merely by revamping the present accounting set-up, and handled by the regular personnel without any additional help.

As an actual example of this, my company has, during the past six years, installed a cost system. It enables us to prepare and accumulate all the necessary data. The work is done with the aid of one clerk who has other duties. The remainder of the work is handled by our regular accounting department, the size of which remains the same.

Cost accounting is simply a phase of general accounting procedure to give details of the cost of material, labor, and expenses necessary to produce and sell an article or product. These facts are recorded, summarized, analyzed, and interpreted. To further simplify matters, I will now confine myself to cost accounting connected with that part of the financial statement known as the "Statement of Cost of Goods Manufactured and Sold." This part of the statement summarized the phase of cost accounting work in which I believe the average manufacturer is most vitally concerned. Items to be covered under this statement are as follows:

1. The cost of materials and supplies entering into or consumed in producing an article or product.
2. The cost of direct labor.
3. Indirect expenses, including indirect labor, incident to and necessary for the production of an article or product.

Before dealing with these three items, I will describe briefly the two main classifications of cost accounting systems; the job order and the process system. Many small plants will be able to use one or the other exclusively, whereas other small plants may have to use a combination of both. The job order cost accounting system should be used by the plant which wishes to know its costs in producing a variety of products in small jobs or lots. When this system is used, the most logical procedure is to prepare a regular cost form with columns in which may be entered the materials used on the job, the labor assigned to the job, and the manufacturing expenses chargeable thereto. The purpose of this regular cost form is, of course, to summarize the cost for each job or lot of goods.

The process cost accounting system should be used in plants where operations during the day are on a more or less continuous basis wherein the nature of the manufacturing operations requires a continuous flow of work through the mill. In such instances, it is expedient to compile costs on a daily, weekly or monthly plan. Costs covering the three items of material, labor and manufacturing expense are collected by processes or departments for the period used, instead of being segregated by jobs or lots. Unit costs are developed at the close of the period by dividing the total costs of the various departments or processes by the units manufactured by each.

In the average small plant there should be very little difficulty in compiling both material and direct labor costs under either plan, for in most instances at least a portion of this job can be done either by supervisors, foremen, or by the factory employees. Raw material used can be entered on a form prepared by the foreman in charge. The cost of wrapping and packaging materials used can be readily computed based on the number of units manufactured. The cost of other materials, if not used in sufficient quantity to justify recording, will necessarily have to be handled under the classification of manufacturing expense.

Direct labor costs can be computed in many various ways. In our own plant, we use a combination of records kept by the employee and by the supervisor. At the end of each day, it is a simple matter to balance out the individual employee's record against the supervisor's record. The em-

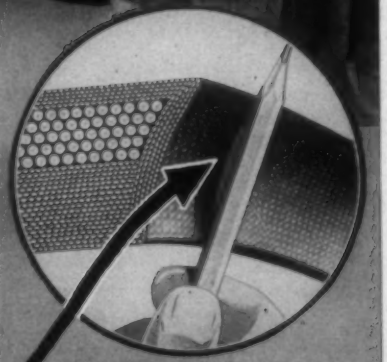
Only the SIDE of a V-Belt TOUCHES the Pulley

Diagram of V-Belt in Sheave Groove

The SIDE Does ALL the Gripping--
----Naturally it GETS the WEAR!

Every ounce of load a V-Belt *carries* must first be picked up by the sides of the belt. Clearly so, because *only* the *sides* touch the pulley! The sides do all the GRIPPING—they get all the WEAR against the sheave-groove wall. The sides pick up the load. They transmit that load to the belt as a whole. And then, once more, the sides—and the sides alone—grip the driven pulley and deliver the power to it.

No wonder you have always noticed that the sidewall of the *ordinary* belt is the part that *WEARS OUT FIRST.*



Now See How the Patented CONCAVE SIDE
★ SAVES Sidewall Wear and Lengthens Belt Life!

Naturally, since the sidewall is the part that wears out first, anything that prolongs the life of the sidewall will lengthen the life of the belt.

The simple diagrams on the right show exactly why the ordinary, straight-sided V-Belt gets excessive wear along the *middle* of the sides. They show also why the Patented Concave Side greatly reduces sidewall wear in Gates Vulco Ropes. That is the simple reason why your Gates Vulco Ropes are giving you so much longer service than any straight-sided V-Belt can possibly give.

★Longer Sidewall Wear is MORE IMPORTANT NOW Than Ever Before!

Now that Gates *SPECIALIZED* Research has resulted in Super V-Belts capable of carrying much heavier loads—up to 40% *higher horsepower ratings* in some cases—the sidewall of the belt is called upon to do even more work in transmitting these heavier loads to the pulley. Naturally, with heavier loading on the sidewall, the life-prolonging Concave Side is more important NOW than ever before!

The CONCAVE SIDE is a GATES PATENT

Straight Sided V-Belt

Fig. 1

How Straight Sided V-Belt Bulges When Bending Around Its Pulley

Fig. 1-A

You can actually feel the bulging of a straight-sided V-Belt by holding the sides between your finger and thumb and then bending the belt. Naturally, this bulging produces excessive wear along the middle of the sidewall as indicated by arrows.

Gates V-Belt with Patented Concave Sidewall

Fig. 2

Showing How Concave Side of Gates V-Belt Straightens to Make Perfect Fit in Sheave Groove When Belt Is Bending Over Pulley.

Fig. 2-A

No bulging against the sides of the sheave groove means that sidewall wear is evenly distributed over the full width of the sidewall—and that means much longer life for the belt!

478

THE GATES RUBBER COMPANY, DENVER, U. S. A. "World's Largest Maker of V-Belts"

GATES VULCO ROPE DRIVES

Engineering Offices and Jobber Stocks IN ALL INDUSTRIAL CENTERS of the U. S. and 71 Foreign Countries

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THE MARK OF SPECIALIZED RESEARCH

ployee's record having been proved out against the various supervisors' records, is then transferred to a weekly record which is kept for each employee and on which the hours in each department or process are recorded. At the end of the week, the number of hours shown on the employee's weekly record for each process or department are extended against the rate of pay providing the distribution of labor costs into departments by employees. The total, by employees, are then summarized to give the direct labor costs for each department. The clerical time involved in assembling this information in the office amounts to less than one hour a day.

In the average small factory then, there should be little difficulty in providing a system for the assembling of direct labor costs and direct raw material costs for these are the items which can be readily measured and determined. However, the third element of cost, manufacturing expense covering indirect material and supplies, indirect labor, rent and taxes, fire and compensation insurance, heat, light, power and water, depreciation, repairs, and superintendence present a more difficult problem inasmuch as they cannot be conveniently charged directly to each job or product. These expenses which are also frequently referred to as overhead or burden are more difficult to allocate since some of these expenses are fixed, regardless of the amount of production, while others vary with the number of units or jobs produced. Furthermore, it is frequently impossible to know definitely the exact amount of certain of these costs until the end of the fiscal period.

The distribution of manufacturing expense or overhead is somewhat easier in the process system of cost accounting, for in this case, the expenses can be divided into two groups, one covering the expenses or costs originating and remaining entirely within a certain department and directly chargeable to that department. The other group covers expenses affecting the plant as a unit and these must be allocated on some predetermined and equitable basis. Under the job order system the distribution is rendered more complex by the fact that the manufacturer does not know either the amount of many of the variable expenses nor the total units to be produced until the end of the fiscal period. He must, therefore, use an estimated or predetermined rate to compute the amount of manufacturing chargeable to each job.

Under either system the most common basis used in allocating manufacturing expenses are: units manufactured, material costs, labor costs, labor hours, machine hours, or a moving average. It is not possible to recommend any one, or any combination, inasmuch as the methods of production within even the same industry vary considerably. There is probably no more controversial subject than that of the proper application of manufacturing expenses.

Having covered briefly the three main items of material, labor and plant expense, it might also be well to add that most cost accounting varies with the method of computation. The first of these is the standard, estimated, or predetermined cost system in which costs are calculated before the manufacturing operation begins, either on the basis of past experience, scientific study and computation, or of sample or test runs. Any difference between standard costs and actual costs represents an increase or decrease in the efficiency of the operation. The second system is known as the post-mortem or historical cost system in which costs are not available until after the completion of the job or the cost accounting period.

Choice of a cost system will depend on the nature of the operations within the factory and the personnel available to handle the system. In any event, some sort of a cost system can be, and should be, used by every manufacturer so that he may know which of his products are the most profitable. It will be even more important for him to know which products are actually being sold at a loss. It is easy for this loss to be hidden in the sale of the more profitable lines.

National Cotton Council To Meet In Atlanta

The National Cotton Council will hold its tenth annual meeting at the Biltmore Hotel in Atlanta, Ga., next Jan. 21-23, Council President Oscar Johnston announced July 19. He said that the decision to carry the cotton meeting to Atlanta was made by the executive committee of the council's board of directors. The meeting in Atlanta will be the first council convention to be held in the Southeast since 1941, when the sessions were held in Augusta, Ga. At the discussions next January, the six branches of the cotton industry making up the Cotton Council will lay plans for the 1948 industry program of sales promotion, research, production efficiency, and foreign trade. More detailed plans for the convention will be made at the next meeting of the council's board of directors early this fall.

Would Restrict Movement Of Flammable Goods

The National Cotton Council, Memphis, Tenn., is joining actively with other interested groups in working out voluntary standards for restricting the movement in interstate commerce of dangerously flammable goods. The major concern of the council, according to Dr. Leonard Smith, director of technical services, is that the restrictions do not affect fabrics unless they first actually possess a history of having been involved in accidents. During the past two months a council representative, George Buck, has attended seven meetings in New York on the subject of the proposed commercial standard on inflammability now being circulated for acceptance by the Bureau of Standards. As a recognized authority on flammability of fabrics, the council representative has been designated a member of both the influential standing advisory committee on the trade standard, and of the technical sub-committee. The sub-committee has accepted several suggestions by the council representative on modifications of the standard on flammability, and directed him to rewrite the standard to include his proposed changes. The revised standard will be submitted to the advisory committee.

The sub-committee also decided that additional information would be required after the council representative had presented data covering burning tests on 75 fabrics in four laboratories, and assigned Mr. Buck to collect, analyze and correlate this material. The proposed commercial standard on flammability is based on the same test recommended in

the Arnold Bill, H.R. 1111, which the council opposed on the grounds that it would include many fabrics which do not have a history of having been involved in accidents. The House Foreign and Interstate Commerce committee and the Senate Interstate sub-committee announced late in June that hearings on the proposed measure would go over until the next session of Congress.

Cotton Group Urges Mechanization, Research

Mechanization and research were once again posed as the saviors of cotton as the Cotton Research Congress held its eighth annual meeting in Dallas, Tex., last month, with 500 Southern cotton farmers, technologists and merchants in attendance. M. K. Horne, Jr., director of utilization research for the National Cotton Council of America, warned that a cotton research program large enough to effectively meet the challenge of competing synthetic fibers is the only measure that will prevent "staggering losses for the cotton farmer in the years ahead." If current research in rayon improves that synthetic fiber to the degree that it equals cotton in all qualities, Mr. Horne pointed out, cotton at 25 cents a pound may lose entirely its estimated 7,683,710-bale domestic market by 1955.

Others who addressed the group on problems confronting the future of cotton included Dr. Frank J. Welch, dean of the school of agriculture at Mississippi State College; R. D. Lewis, director of the Texas agricultural experiment station; Charles N. Shepardson of Texas A. & M. College; Albert L. Long, vice-president of Republic National Bank, Dallas; Sydnor Oden, vice-president of Anderson, Clayton & Co., Houston, Tex.; Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation; T. A. Hughston, vice-president and general manager of Trinity Oil Co., Dallas; Robert W. French, director of the bureau of business research, University of Texas; Justin McCarty, president of Justin McCarty, Inc., Dallas; W. L. Weber, president and general manager of Taft Cotton Oil Co., Taft, Tex.; Dr. Ide P. Trotter, director of the Texas Extension Service, College Station; Hope Skillman, textile designer; Dr. J. E. Adams of Texas A. & M. College; Claude Welch of the National Cotton Council; E. L. Langsford and Maurice Cooper, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; C. A. Bonnen, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, College Station; L. R. Paramore, extension service, Department of Agriculture, Washington; Charles R. Sayle, Delta Branch Experiment Station, Stoneville, Miss.; Joseph Ackerman, Farm Foundation, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. L. P. Gabbard, Texas A. & M. College, and Otto Goedecke of Hallettsville, Tex.

Vacation pay totaling more than $1,800,000 will be paid by American Viscose Corp. to its employees this year. Special provisions have been made for veterans of World War II. Permanent employees who entered military service between May 1, 1940, and March 31, 1947, have been paid accrued vacation pay covering the period prior to the time they went on military leave. Employees returning from military service are entitled to a full vacation with pay during the calendar year following that in which they returned, just as if their employment had not been interrupted.

High Humidity In Textile Plants

By W. SCHWEISHEIMER, M. D.

EARLY textile workers using cotton and wool fibers on hand-operated looms and spinning wheels found that they could produce the best yarns and fabrics under conditions of high humidity. P. L. Davidson, in a study of the influence of effective temperature on work in textile mills, reminds us that it used to be accepted as a fact that no climate in the world rivaled the Bolton district in England and the Flanders district in northern France for the manufacture of textiles. Even with the development of the power-driven spinning frames and looms and the growth of the factory system, the location of a mill in one of those areas was probably advantageous.

Things have changed fundamentally since those times, and the humidities needed for effective manufacturing are not dependent any more on peculiarities of climate and weather. In all countries of the world good atmospheric conditions needed for textile processes have been created artificially, with complete success. Even in cool humid climates, where the textile industry was first commercially developed, an artificial increase in the humidity of the weave shed became necessary as processing increased in speed and refinement. The increase in speed introduced another complication—the amount of heat developed by fast-moving machinery.

Humidity Needed

The Department of Labor in Australia recently carried out an investigation to see how far the requirements of the worker and the textile process regarding humidity and heat could be reconciled. The most important requirement for the successful operation of certain textile processes is the provision and maintenance of sufficient moisture in the fibers to make them pliable, and not stiff and resistant to the rubbing, drawing and twisting which occurs during their manufacture into yarn. This is achieved by moistening the air. The rubbing tends to produce in the fibers frictional (often called static) electricity which also produces the need for more moisture. The electrical charge causes the fibers to repel one another, or to be attracted to parts of the machines, sometimes to such an extent that the yarn breaks. Moisture reduces both the production of frictional electricity and assists in the dissipation of that frictional electricity which has been generated. Moisture absorbed by the fibers greatly increase their conductance, so that any charge generated is readily lost. Another reason for having sufficient moisture in the fibers is that their pliability enables them to adopt stable positions more readily within the yarn.

The high temperatures prevailing in most spinning rooms today are troublesome because of their effect on workers. In addition they cause difficulty in maintaining sufficient relative humidity for the process. For, the Australian report points out, since the air's capacity for absorbing moisture increases with a rise in temperature, it is difficult to introduce sufficient water to produce the necessary relative humidity. In practice, since temperature is rather expensive to control, effort is usually concentrated on providing the necessary moisture. Davidson mentions that increases in power liberated so much heat that spray heads as formerly installed not only could not maintain humidity but temperatures as high as 120° F. were not uncommon in spinning rooms.

Methods of Humidification

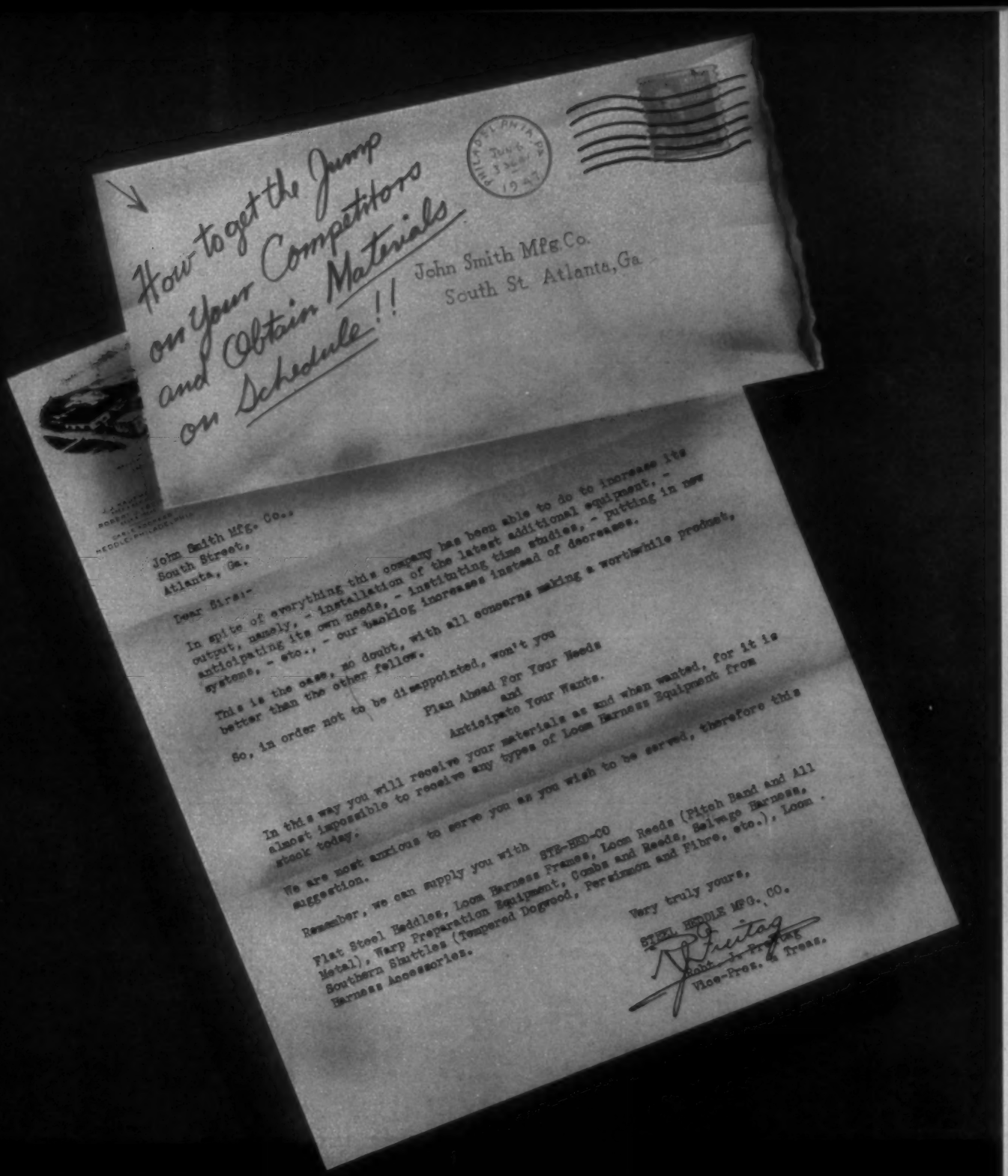
Davidson mentions five different methods in common use today for humidification of textile mills. They are: (1) the use of atomizers introducing moisture directly to the humified space, with dependence upon natural ventilation for air change and temperature control; (2) the use of atomizers with fan-powered air-changing units located in the windows to introduce dry outside air either directly into the space or through distribution ducts; (3) units to introduce air which carries in suspension droplets of unvaporized water in excess of the amount required to saturate the air at entering conditions (this air is properly referred to as "supersaturated;" (4) the fourth method maintains humidity purely by the introduction of dry but saturated air (i.e., all water in vapor form) from an air-washing chamber to the space to be conditioned; (5) the fifth method achieves the desired room humidity by the introduction of a reduced quantity of dry saturated air with supplementation of humidity by direct atomization of moisture within the space.

From the point of view of the workers, it is desirable to keep temperatures comparatively low—ideally between 65° F. and 70° F. The Australian report emphasizes that atmospheric conditions affect the comfort, health and efficiency of the worker through the combined effect of temperature, humidity and air-movement. A high humidity is not in itself disagreeable if the temperature is low; but it is very uncomfortable if the temperature is high. And the discomfort produced by a combination of high temperature and humidity may be greatly diminished by having a sufficiently good air-movement.

Factors That Improve Conditions

Factors that help men to endure high temperatures are shade, breeze sufficient to keep the skin dry, no clothing if already shaded, acclimatization to heat, plenty of water and salt, physical fitness, and adequate sleep. Factors known to threaten endurance are radiation, heavy or impermeable clothing, heavy work, alcohol, diarrhea or vomiting, lack of appetite for food, and wounds or infections.

In these short terms E. F. Adolph in *Public Health Reports* surveys the tolerance of *(Continued on Page 48)*



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Carlton Yarn Mills' Silver Anniversary

CARLTON YARN MILLS of Cherryville, N. C., manufacturer of fine combed yarns and recognized as one of the best mills of its type in the United States, celebrated its Silver Anniversary July 4.

The celebration was held on the front porch of the Welfare Building of the Carlton Yarn Mills with the employees of the mill seated in the yard.

R. F. Smith, purchasing agent and personnel director, acted as master of ceremonies. Many distinguished guests, some of them coming from Philadelphia, were introduced by Mr. Smith.

After a concert by the Cherryville High School Band, Ben Rudisill, son of Carl R. Rudisill and now manager and treasurer, made a short address of welcome.

The feature address was made by State Senator Grady Rankin of Gastonia, N. C. He paid a tribute to Carl Rudisill and also to the employees of Carlton Yarn Mills for the services they had rendered and also to the high quality of Carlton yarns.

Ben Rudisill presented a large portrait of Carl R. Rudisill and announced that it would be hung in the main room of the Welfare Building.

Hugh Putnam presented a portrait of his father, W. B. Putnam, who was the first president of the mill.

Service pins and copies of the handsome Silver Anniversary Silver Annual were then presented to the employees.

Those with 25 years service filed by first and were followed by those with 20 or more years, 15 or more, ten years or more and finally by those with five or more years of service.

There were large numbers in each group and it was a very impressive ceremony.

After singing "God Bless America" the meeting adjourned and a splendid picnic luncheon was served to the mill employees and the guests.

Carl Rudisill, who launched the Carlton Yarn Mills in 1922, is regarded as about the top among manufacturers of fine combed yarns. Not only have Carlton yarns always been highly regarded but some years ago Carl Rudisill went to England and learned how to make a special type of flat yarns for the needle trade.

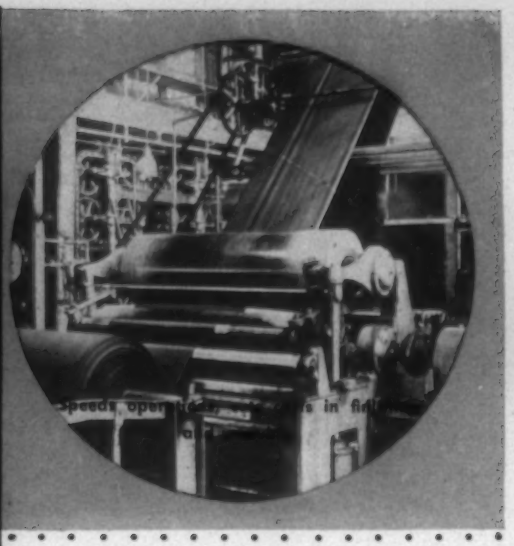
While Mr. Rudisill has not been, for several years, active in the management, it was easy to see that he was highly regarded by the employees and that they had a genuine affection for him.

Associated with Carlton Yarn Mills since its founding: (seated, left to right) Mrs. L. L. Self, a director; President Carl R. Rudisill; and R. I. Dalton, director. Standing (left to right): Cord Will Hallman, Charles S. Allran, Lewis G. Cornwell and John W. Blackwelder.

Spinning room of Carlton Yarn Mills at Cherryville, N. C.

STYMER

a totally new sizing and finishing agent for rayons, cottons and worsteds



In actual mill practice, Stymer—a new Monsanto development for the textile industry—has already proved itself *two to three times more effective* than former sizing agents on acetate rayon, viscose rayon, cotton and worsteds. Its application requires no special equipment. It has many new, practical working advantages over former sizing agents. It competes on a cost basis.

MANY ADDITIONAL USES

In addition, Stymer possesses nearly a score more useful qualities, that make its announcement welcome news in textile mills. Chief among them are these four: (1) Stymer has excellent filament and fiber bonding qualities, (2) it reduces or eliminates static in weaving, (3) its weaving properties are practically independent of humidity or temperature changes, (4) as a finishing agent for cottons and rayons, Stymer assures unique, bright crisp fabric.

TIMELY DEVELOPMENT

The introduction of Stymer is of special interest at this time, when competition is becoming increasingly tough from the standpoint of both price and quality. It gives far-seeing textile firms an opportunity to improve their products and to cut manufacturing costs in order to compete successfully under today's difficult market conditions.

QUICK FACTS ABOUT STYMER FOR SIZING

1. Excellent filament and fiber-binding qualities.
2. Not affected by temperature changes—may be applied from a size bath or temperatures of 140° F to 212° F with equal ease.
3. Stymer sizing films maintain their toughness at high humidity and flexibility at low humidity.
4. Eliminates or minimizes static in slashing and weaving.
5. Does not shed on acetate and filament yarns.
6. Produces softer, well-sized yarn.
7. Broken filaments in warp are picked up.
8. Does not stick to dry cans under proper application.
9. Produces more uniform fabrics.
10. Size is easily removed with plain water.
11. Will not "set" in mill pipes, does not gel when cold.
12. Economical to use.

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FREE BOOKLET available to your technical staff . . . or Monsanto will be pleased to make a demonstration in your plant. Write: MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Textile Chemicals Department, 140 Federal Street, Boston 10, Mass.

Stymer: Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

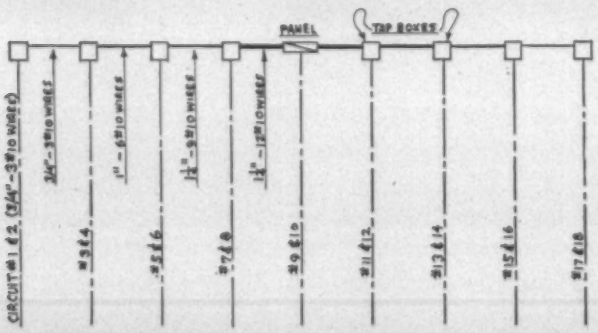
Some Comparisons Of Mill Lighting Fixtures

Part Five of a Series by JAMES T. MEADOR

IN the July 1 issue of TEXTILE BULLETIN we went into the matter of voltage drop, or loss due to the resistivity of the wire, along with the calculations for the proper size of wire to meet the conditions of the restricted loss or limit of voltage drop. Also, we made the statement that we would take up wiring details, methods of hanging the fixtures, and a bill of material.

Sketch No. 1 shows a suggested arrangement of conduit, junction boxes, conduit sizes, box sizes, etc. This layout provides for all the circuits, etc., from only one of the panels, but is suitable for the other panel also, and is suitable for the larger or double-100 fixtures. Sketch No. 2 is a suggested layout of the same arrangement as applied to the smaller or double-40 fixtures.

You can see by these arrangements that a large number of individual branch circuit conduit lines can be eliminated, with the result that the over-all appearance of the job would be much better—subject, of course, to your own individual tastes in the matter. That is, whether you like as many pipes or conduits as possible along the walls at the beams and ceiling, or whether you like less and less the idea of that and want to clear out or reduce the number of pipes to a minimum.

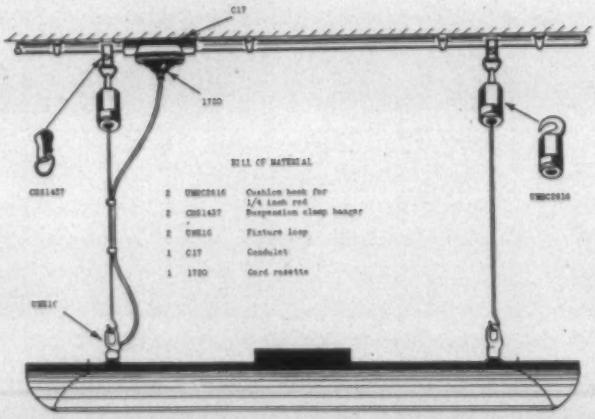


Sketch No. 1—Suggested arrangement of conduit, junction boxes, conduit sizes, box sizes, etc.

Now, since that is settled, or at least is presented for your consideration, our next step involves the matter of hanging methods. Plenty of these ideas abound among master mechanics and superintendents, as well as the large construction companies. These methods have, for the past few years during the war, been influenced by the material available, or rather by the lack of material usually desired in such work.

The majority of fixtures have been installed by means of either eye-screws or screw-hooks and chain (small or "jack chain"), which, in some cases, was cadmium-plated to resist the corrosive action of accumulated humidity or moisture. In this connection some mills have had fluorescent fixtures fall due to weak chain of the unwelded or open style link. These links would gradually open or spread out as the result of vibration, all of which was very bad for the morale of the people working under them. So, what we want to do is make a safe installation, and, while there are several ways of doing this, we will take up only a few of these. There are three methods generally employed in hanging both the single fixtures (two tubes), or double-length fixtures (four tubes): rod suspension, pipe suspension, and chain suspension (two ways to do this—see below).

Both the first and second methods allow you to get a good looking, neat job as there are several special fittings made for this purpose. As you can see from Sketch No. 2, there is a group of fittings made especially for hanging fixtures with quarter-inch steel rod, and from Sketch No. 3 you can see that there is also a group of fittings for hanging fixtures with half-inch conduit.



Sketch No. 2—Rod method of hanging.

In the case of the rod method of hanging, as shown by Sketch No. 2, cushion hooks to be used in pairs for each fixture are provided, and these cushion hooks may be had with various spring tensions for fixtures ranging in weight from ten to 48 pounds. For use with half-inch conduit hanging, they provide for the wiring end a cushion hanger threaded for half-inch conduit on the lower end, and made with a ball and socket arrangement on the upper end that fits right into a terminal block housing; for hanging the other end of the fixture, they provide the same type cushion

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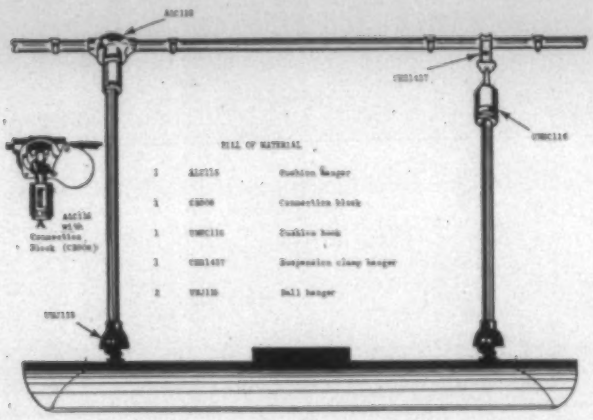
hanger as mentioned above for the quarter-inch rod, except that it is threaded for half-inch conduit instead.

There are a number of desirable features offered by these methods of hanging, some of which are as follows: (1) Ease of taking the fixtures down for cleaning and repairs. (2) Relief from either ordinary or excessive vibration of the ceiling from which the fixtures are suspended. This means more satisfactory tube and starter service, and consequently a better morale among the workers who have to pass along under the fixtures on their routine jobs. (3) Positive grounding connections in both the No. CB308 Connection Blocks (Sketch No. 3) and the No. 1720 Cord Rosettes (Sketch No. 2).



Sketch No. 3—**Conduit method of hanging.**

The No. CB308 Connection Block has a removable cover which must be removed or swung to one side before the fixture wires may be removed for taking down the fixture; should the fixture be replaced, and should the white wire be grounded through the system, there should be no reason whatever for not getting the fixture replaced with the ground white wire connected to the stud of the white wire of the grounded circuit. The No. 1720 Cord Rosette is complete with a polarized attachment plug or cap so that there is only one way to attach the fixture to the circuit; if the fixture is grounded to the white wire, and if the circuit is grounded by the white wire, and if the receptacles are properly polarized, there is no possible way for the fixture to be re-installed improperly, or with it being ungrounded. Thus, either method of hanging will assure a safe installation both from electrical and mechanical points of view; that is, there will be no danger of a man being electrocuted by an ungrounded fixture, and there will be no danger of a fixture falling down upon some worker.

The third method of hanging can be either of two ways, that is, either chain suspension from two hooks or eye screws, or by means of the Hydee hangers or a competitive hanger called the Simplex hanger.

Now to summarize. Either of these methods of suspension would work equally as well on both the double-100 and double-40 watt fixtures, so that your decision as to which fixture to use must depend upon your actual requirements and experiences. You might bear in mind, though, something that we have learned from experience—the larger tubes and starters give longer life and less trouble.

Next month we plan to start a series on the 1947 National Electrical Code, with notations and explanations of the changes and ratings.

Starch Firms Charged With Price Conspiracy

Domestic manufacturers producing 95 per cent of the nation's corn derivatives, including starches and corn oils used in finishing textiles and making adhesives and soaps, June 25 were accused by the Federal Trade Commission of engaging in a conspiracy to fix and maintain prices, terms and conditions governing sale of their products. One practice singled out in the government's complaint, alleging infraction of both the Robinson-Patman Act and the Federal Trade Commission Act, is "matching" delivered prices through concurrent employment of basing point and zone pricing systems. "Not only has there been substantial lessening of competition among the respondents," F. T. C. said, "but there has also been unfair and oppressive discrimination against portions of the purchasing public in large areas. This discrimination is effected by depriving purchasers of the advantage which, except for the conspiracy, would accrue to them as a result of their proximity to the factories of the manufacturers and by requiring purchasers to pay increases over what the net prices would have been had they been fixed by competition." Respondents were granted 20 days to reply to the F. T. C. complaint.

The F. T. C. complaint was termed outdated by some in the industry. While it might have had some basis back in 1934 and 1935, they point out, operations have changed much since then and the complaint does not represent a factual situation. Prices are on a legal basis at present, they declare, and objection was taken to the "aura of illegality" cast about their actions in the complaint.

Companies named in the F. T. C. complaint are: Corn Products Refining Co., New York, and its subsidiaries, Corn Products Sales Co., a New Jersey corporation, and Corn Products Sales Co., a Massachusetts trust; A. E. Staley Mfg. Co. and its subsidiary, Staley Sales Corp., both of Decatur, Ill.; Clinton Industries, Inc., St. Louis, and three subsidiaries, Clinton Sales Co., Clinton, Ia.; Bliss Syrup & Preserving Co., Kansas City, Mo., and D. B. Scully Syrup Co., Inc., Chicago. Also: Anheuser-Busch, Inc., St. Louis, and three subsidiaries: A. A. Busch & Co., Inc., A. A. Busch & Co. of Massachusetts, and Southern Syrup Co., Inc.; Union Starch & Refining Co., Columbus, Ind., and its subsidiary, Union Sales Corp.; Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc., New York; American Maize-Products Co., New York; The Hubinger Co., Keokuk, Ia., and National Starch Products, Inc., New York, also trading as Piel Bros. Starch Co. and National Adhesive Corp. F. T. C. said the price conspiracy was carried out through direct co-operation and the medium of four voluntary incorporated associations—Corn Refiners Statistical Bureau, Starch Manufacturers' Association, Corn Oil Producers' Association, and Syrup Mixers' Society, all of Chicago.

J. & P. Coats, Inc., Pawtucket, R. I., emphatically denies the persistent trade rumors that it is moving its plant in that city to the South. In fact, the company stated it is ready to add more than 100 workers for the second shift. The company admitted it is shipping some machinery to the South, but explained the Pawtucket plant has always done work for the Newark, N. J., unit. The latter plant has moved to Georgia, so the machinery used for its work has been sent there.

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textile bulletin

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Additions To Textile School Faculty

Harry Garden has resigned his position with American Viscose Corp. to become professor of synthetic fibers in the School of Textiles at North Carolina State College, Raleigh. The department of synthetic fibers was made possible last year when Burlington Mills Corp. made a donation of $65,000 of its stock, the income from which was to be used to provide a salary supplement. Professor Garden will be known as the "Burlington Mills Professor of Synthetic Fibers."

The department of synthetic fibers is a recent, but very important, addition to the textile school and Professor Garden, a graduate of Georgia Tech, brings to the position a long practical experience with synthetic fibers, at Dunean and other mills, plus extensive research and sales service with American Viscose Corp.

Henry Rutherford has become head of the department of textile chemistry and dyeing, in the same school of textiles, succeeding Prof. A. H. Grimshaw, who, because of poor health, asked to be relieved of the head position but will continue to teach.

Professor Rutherford, who has an extensive education in chemistry, has done much research work both before and during his connection with Milton Harris Associates and the National Cotton Council. Professor Rutherford plans to revise and broaden the instruction to be given in the department of textile chemistry and dyeing.

The addition of these two men to the faculty of the textile school was made possible by salary supplements provided by the North Carolina Textile Foundation, Inc., one of them being especially provided by Burlington Mills Corp.

Neither could have been secured at the top salary which N. C. State College could pay and this is further evidence of the value of the foundation.

The addition of these two men does not complete the tentative faculty complement and leaves to be filled at somewhat later dates the following posts:

(1) Professor of Wool and Worsted Manufacturing.
(2) Professor of Personnel Management and Training.
(3) Professor of Clothing Design and Manufacturing.
(4) Professor of Textile Specialties Manufacturing.
(5) Professor of Textile Marketing.
(6) Professor of Textile Goods Finishing.

No definite date has been fixed for the employment of full professors for the positions just listed and their employment will depend somewhat upon the progress made in adding to the funds of the North Carolina Textile Foundation, Inc., because no professor will be added unless he is a practical and outstanding man in his special field.

Donations of $10,000 and $12,000 received by the foundation as of Aug. 1 have raised the total of donations to $851,500 and President W. J. (Nick) Carter is optimistic about reaching this year the goal of $1,000,000.

An unusual thing about the North Carolina Textile Foundation, Inc., is that it pays no salaries to anyone, and as all of those who solicit funds pay their own expenses, including postage, the books show $30.40 as the total expense incurred in raising the $851,500.

All funds are invested by a committee consisting of W. J. Carter, Robert M. Hanes, president of the Wachovia Bank & Trust Co., and R. S. Dickson, president of R. S. Dickson & Co., investment banking firm.

As none of these men make any charge for his services, there are no expenses in connection with the handling or investment of funds and the make-up of the committee insures careful and safe investments.

Every textile manufacturer in North Carolina is, or should be, satisfied with the way that the North Carolina Textile Foundation, Inc., has been handled and its accomplishments in developing the North Carolina State College School of Textiles.

More funds are needed and those mills which have not yet made their donation of ten cents per spindle should feel some obligation to do their part in a movement which means a supply of well educated and well trained operating executives.

The addition of Harry Garden and Henry Rutherford to the faculty of the school of textiles is additional evidence of the progress which is being made.

Vindication

For 15 years or more we have been making two charges and have repeated them many times.

(1) That President Frank Graham of the University of North Carolina, while not actually a communist, worked, hand in glove, with communists and similar radical organizations and gave them assistance whenever it was in his power.

(2) That there was an active communist organization at the University of North Carolina which included a small group of professors.

Over and over again and by numerous methods we have been called all kinds of a liar and some newspapers have done their best to discredit us and keep the public from believing our charges.

The *Charlotte News* sent an expedition to Chapel Hill which did a good job of whitewashing, including published statements that there were no communists at Chapel Hill.

Because we knew what we knew, and because we realized the damage to the South and its industries, that could result

from allowing a cesspool or rats' nest to function indefinitely and breed reds and communists, we kept repeating our charges and hammering away at the danger spot.

While we attacked only the radical group at the university and repeatedly stated that we had no animosity against the university itself, many alumni seemed to feel that they were obligated to defend everyone and everything at the university and we were pictured as a vicious enemy of the institution.

We several times countered the charges against us with the statement that a man should have the right to advocate the removal of a cancer from the body of a person without being accused of making an attack upon him or her.

Within the past year a great change has taken place among the alumni of the University of North Carolina and many of its leaders are now determined that there shall be a house cleaning.

Now, let's take a look at the charges we have been making for 15 years.

(1) Recently the Un-American Activities Committee of the United States House of Representatives said, after an extended examination, that President Frank Graham of the University of North Carolina was not a communist but was *"one of those liberals who shows a predilection for affiliation to various communist-inspired front organizations."*

This was followed with a statement with a long list of communist and communist front organizations with which Frank Graham had had affiliation.

In a very definite and positive manner they confirmed the statements which we had repeatedly made and for which we had been so roundly abused.

(2) A few days ago Miss Anne Mathews, former official of the North Carolina Communist Party, told the House Un-American Activities Committee that she was aware of communistic activities at Chapel Hill.

Asked specifically about the University of North Carolina by Committee Investigator Robert E. Stripling, she declared, *"There is a communistic group there."*

She identified the present leader of the communist group at the University of North Carolina and stated that she had attended communist meetings with him.

Miss Mathews identified, as a communist organization, the Southern Conference for Human Welfare of which President Frank Graham was past president.

An account of the annual meeting of the Southern Conference on Human Welfare at Richmond, Va., July 13, 1947, says:

Among the 19 directors who attended the session were Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina and honorary president of the conference.

Miss Mathews said in her statement before the Un-American Activities Committee that she had been a member of the Communist Party for ten years, joining in New York in August, 1936. She said she was employed by Columbia Pictures at the time and that the C. I. O. Office Workers Union was trying to organize the industry's white collar workers.

She said she joined the United Cannery Workers, forerunner of the Food and Tobacco Workers Union, in 1942 when she went to Orlando, Fla., to help organize the Florida citrus workers.

She said she went to Winston-Salem in June, 1945, after the cannery workers decided she was not needed at Orlando, Miss Mathews said she worked at Winston-Salem until January, 1947, when she decided to sever her connections with the communists.

Miss Anne Mathews has given the public startling information but has told us nothing which we did not already know.

We have for many years kept a close tab upon communist meetings at Chapel Hill.

We knew the room which was habitually used for meetings, the names of many of the professors and some of the students who attended. We can name the Negro from Chapel Hill and the Negro from rural Orange County who were regular and welcome attendants at the communist meetings.

After having been called a liar for 15 years or more there is some satisfaction in having people know that our charges were accurate and true.

Joe Stalin's Fledgings

Nell Battle Lewis, columnist in the *News and Observer* of Raleigh, N. C., in her column about communism at Chapel Hill, N. C., says:

> What about it, Dr. Graham? We want to know—lots of us who pay taxes to support the University of North Carolina and to whom the institution belongs. We want to know what's going on there. We want to know whether our money is being spent to provide a comfortable nest for Muscovite fledglings. We do not want and we do not propose to have at our most important state educational institution a branch of a foreign revolutionary political party which is violently opposed to the principles of Democracy. We want it rooted out right away. We want the nest emptied of Uncle Joe Stalin's little fledglings. We want the pinkish curtain of 'Liberalism' torn away and these little Kremlin characters put in their place, which we trust is at a very considerable distance from Chapel Hill.

We concur in that statement by Miss Lewis but feel justified in stating that her observations do not reflect the sentiments of the owners and editors of the *News and Observer,* to which she contributes her column.

Dewey Approved Taft-Hartley Law

Governor Dewey, realizing that the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. leaders were swearing vengeance against his leading opponent for the Republican presidential nomination, because of the enactment of the Taft-Hartley labor law, might have sought to gain favor with organized labor by expressing disapproval of the measure, but we note the following newspaper dispatch:

> Salt Lake City, July 17.—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York told Western young Republican leaders today that there is "nothing detrimental" about the Taft-Hartley law, but a "better labor law" can be expected in about a year.

This was quite a contrast with the attitude of President Truman, who not only vetoed the measure but allowed some one, presumably a labor leader, to write a message of condemnation which included condemnations of provisions not included in the law as finally enacted.

There is very grave doubt that President Truman ever read the Taft-Hartley law which was enacted over his veto.

We have little doubt that he read messages from labor leaders promising political support in his 1948 campaign for President, but he apparently did not take the trouble to read the law before signing the veto.

The action of President Truman can be sharply contrasted with the unwillingness of Governor Dewey to attempt to make capital out of the resentment of labor racketeers against Senator Taft.

MILL NEWS

CONSTRUCTION. NEW EQUIPMENT. FINANCIAL REPORTS. CHARTERS. AWARDS. VILLAGE ACTIVITY. SALES AND PURCHASES

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The firm of Yates D. Smith, which engages in moving, erecting, overhauling and exporting textile machinery from headquarters at Gastonia, N. C., has completed the removal of all roving frames from the first to the second floor of the Johnston Mfg. Co. plant. The Smith company also rearranged and overhauled spinning frames at Consolidated Textile Co., Lynchburg, Va., recently.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.—West Boylston Mfg. Co. has discontinued the manufacture of tire cord and will now produce weaving and knitting yarns. Officials said that with rayon replacing cotton in tire manufacturing, the company decided to discontinue its product, and sold its machinery. New machinery for weaving and knitting yarns was purchased and until it arrives and is installed approximately 600 employees have been laid off temporarily.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Mills Mill No. 1 became the first Greenville County industrial plant to qualify for a plaque awarded to mills co-operating 100 per cent in the tuberculosis case finding program. Presentation of the plaque signifies that every employee in the plant has had a chest X-ray and the award is made " in recognition of the wholehearted co-operation of management in a health program of importance to every person in the community."

TOCCOA, GA.—North Georgia Processing Co., with a present employment of about 1,200 persons, is completing a new plant expected to bring about the addition of 300 more workers. The new two-story concrete structure already is being occupied and is being readied for full production. Also under construction is a new office building which will approximately double the capacity of the office structure now in use. Plans have been drawn for a recreation building for the company's employees. The company produces cotton thread for domestic use.

PINEVILLE, N. C.—Proximity Mfg. Co. of Greensboro plans to spend $1,500,000 to double the capacity of its plant here. Construction of new buildings, necessary for the proposed expansion, will start as soon as building costs are lower. The present working force of 250 persons is expected to be doubled when the project is completed. The plant was purchased last October from Textron, Inc., which had bought it from the Gossett interests.

EASLEY, S. C.—Five textile plants of Easley are accomplishing improvement and expansion projects in the plants and mill communities as follows: Glenwood Cotton Mills—installing electric motors, taking the place of steam engines formerly used in operating the plant, at a cost in excess of $100,000. Easley Cotton Mills (Mill No. 1)—fluorescent lights are being installed in three rooms of the plant, two weave rooms and a spinning room, and about 250 homes of employees are being improved. Alice Mfg. Co.—installing air conditioning in Alice and Arial plants and improving the homes at each of these mills. Pinnacle Mills—generally improved and modernized and considerable new equipment added. Hudson Narrow Fabric Mill—adding new looms and other mechanical equipment and modernizing the plant.

CARROLLTON, GA.—A major expansion project is underway at Mandeville Mills, Inc., with modernization of machinery and an addition to the dye plant the most important items. Old machinery is being replaced with new because mill officials felt it to be necessary in order to keep the cost and quality of Mandeville products competitive. J. R. Newell, president, states that the expansion project will not increase production to any large extent but will greatly increase efficiency.

RALEIGH, N. C.—Papers have been signed in U. S. District Court here permitting reorganization under the Bankruptcy Act of Diana Mills, Inc., cotton yarn manufacturing firm with a plant at the Falls of Neuse, Wake County. The mills filed a Chapter X petition asserting it was being threatened with suits by its creditors and would have to be given time in order to meet debts, or close with considerable loss to those holding mortgages and notes.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Beaumont Mfg. Co. last month honored 299 veteran employees with continuous service records ranging from five to 42 years. Walter S. Montgomery, president, presented gold pins, each inset with two diamonds, to three men who have given a total of 125 years' service—B. W. Isom, 42 years, and James and Avery Pack, brothers, 41 years each.

ALBEMARLE, N. C.—Interest was centered in the recent meeting of the stockholders of Efird Mfg. Co. where control of the company has this year passed from the trustees of the J. S. Efird estate to the American Yarn and Processing Co., Mount Holly, N. C. Six new directors named to the board of Efird Mfg. Co. include R. S. Dickson, president of American Yarn and Processing Co., J. B. Efird and William F. Mullis, all of Charlotte, B. P. Albright, I. M. Goree and William H. Suttenfield, all of Mount Holly.

COLUMBUS, GA.—Reeves Brothers, Inc., textile manufacturing firm of New York and Greenville, S. C., has offered to purchase the textile plants, generating station and the inventory of Eagle & Phenix Mills in Columbus, for an undisclosed consideration. The offer was scheduled to be submitted to stockholders of Eagle & Phenix Mills at a special meeting Aug. 4. Reeves Brothers, through its subsidiaries, owns and operates mills in Greenville, Woodruff and Spartanburg, S. C., and Bessemer City and Rutherfordton, N. C. Purchase of the Columbus plant will add 66,000 spindles and 1,600 looms to present capacity.

GASTONIA, N. C.—French Campbell, Jr., president of Campbell Fabrics, Inc., Charlotte, has been appointed permanent receiver for Baker Mills, Inc., with plants in Gastonia, N. C., and Clover, S. C. Petition for receivership was recently filed by a stockholder of the company. The company manufactures cotton yarns. Schedules filed with the petition listed liabilities at $77,131, subject to revisement, and assets at $295, consisting of office furniture. Machinery and other equipment, with exception of office furniture, are all under mortgage. At present there are 90 claims against the company with additional claims expected.

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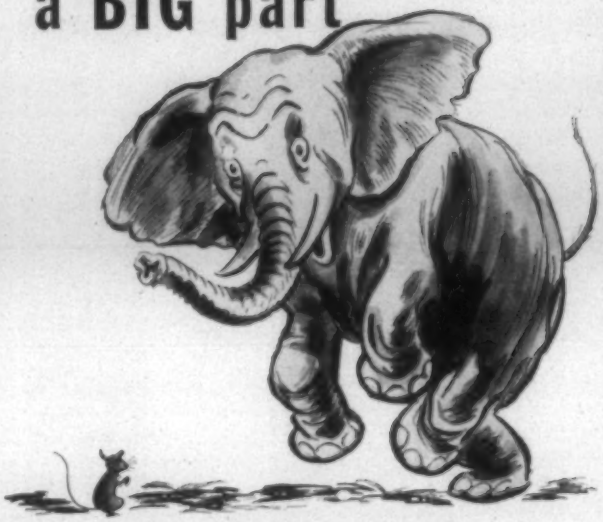

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PERSONAL NEWS

John C. Turrell retired Aug. 1 as a director and head of the Sanforized Division of Cluett, Peabody & Co. Mr. Turrell will continue as a consultant for the company. His successor is Robert M. Dowling, who has been associated with the firm for the past ten years. At the same time the company has realigned other posts in the division. B. A. Alford is to be manager of the licensee services department, C. B. Yager, manager of market contact, and G. A. Steers manager of advertising and sales promotion.

J. F. Plexico of Carrollton, Ga., has been appointed superintendent of Linwood Cotton Mills, LaFayette, Ga., succeeding T. C. Giles, who resigned to enter the mercantile business. Russell Fennell of Rock Hill, S. C., was named assistant superintendent.

C. W. Cashion, former superintendent of Flint Mfg. Co. at Gastonia, N. C., and Tom Watson, former card room overseer at Highland Park Mfg. Co. plant at Rock Hill, S. C., recently became associated with A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co. at Gastonia.

Stahlee Funderburk has resigned from his post with Pomona Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C., to accept a position in the executive offices of the Gastonia (N. C.) Combed Yarn Corp. Mr. Funderburk formerly was connected with Cannon Mills Co., Kannapolis, N. C.

Gary R. Bodie, current athletic director at the Greenville, S. C., plant of Woodside Cotton Mills Co., has been appointed athletic director for four mills in the Woodside-Easley chain. Effective Aug. 1 he assumed new duties with Woodside plants at Greenville and Simpsonville and at the Easley and Liberty, S. C., plants of the Easley Cotton Mills.

Elliott White Springs, president of Springs Cotton Mills, announced recently that he and Mrs. Springs would contribute $200,000 toward construction of an addition to Marion Sims Memorial Hospital, Lancaster, S. C. The new hospital wing will be called the Leroy Springs Memorial Wing.

Henry C. Estes has resigned as plant superintendent of Inman (S. C.) Mills. Mr. Estes was presented with a six horsepower outboard motor by the mill employees as a parting gift.

William P. Russell of Atlanta, Ga., and M. O. Thompson of Boston, Mass., have been added to the sales staff of Marquette Metal Products Co., Cleveland, Ohio, manufacturer of roller bearing spindles for cotton, rayon and worsted. Mr. Russell represents Marquette in Alabama and Georgia and Mr. Thompson in the New England territory.

Jack W. Horner has become associated with Fabric Fire Hose Co., Sandy Hook, Conn., and Wooster (Ohio) Brass Co., manufacturers of fire hose and hose brass goods, calling on the industrial trade exclusively in the Southeastern states. Mr. Horner will continue to maintain headquarters at 351 Cherokee Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

W. I. Galliher, left, has been appointed executive sales manager of the Columbia Chemical Division of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. and the Southern Alkali Corp., a Pittsburgh subsidiary. Associated with Columbia Chemical since 1931, Mr. Galliher for 12 years was director of sales for the division's heavy industrial chemical products and since January, 1943, had served as Columbia's executive sales manager. In his new post he will maintain headquarters at Fifth Avenue and Bellefield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

L. G. Trimmier, a native of Spartanburg, S. C., and a graduate of Clemson College, is manager of the new rayon goods finishing mill at Clarksville, Va., of Colonial Mills, Inc., New York City. Mr. Trimmier was for 18 years with the Celanese Corp. of America at Cumberland, Md., and afterwards with a rayon goods finishing plant in New Jersey. J. O. Hopwood, formerly with American Viscose Corp., is superintendent of the new plant.

Dr. M. L. Crossley, director of research for the American Cyanamid Co., received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science at recent commencement exercises at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. Dr. Crossley, who was awarded the 1947 gold medal of the American Institute of Chemists for "noteworthy and outstanding service to the science of chemistry or the profession of chemist," was one of eight persons who received honorary degrees at the Wesleyan commencement.

Henry A. Rutherford has resigned his position as an official of the National Cotton Council of America to become head of the textile chemistry and dyeing department in the North Carolina State College School of Textiles, Raleigh. Mr. Rutherford replaces Prof. A. H. Grimshaw, who asked to be relieved of the duties because of his health. In addition to his connection with the National Cotton Council, Mr. Rutherford also has been associated with the National Bureau of Research Associateships, the Textile Foundation and Milton Harris Associates. Professor Grimshaw will continue as a member of the instruction staff. . . . Harry B. Garden has been appointed professor of synthetic fibers and becomes the first man to fill the Burlington Mills Corp. professorship at the North Carolina institution. The post was made possible last year by a Burlington contribution of $65,000 to the North Carolina Textile Foundation. Professor Garden is a 1923 graduate of Georgia School of Technology, veteran of both world wars and a one-time associate professor at Texas Technological College. He had wide experience in textile plant operation throughout the South prior to joining American Viscose Corp. in 1932. . . . W. Aldine Thomason, Jr., has been appointed assistant professor in the school's yarn manufacturing department. He was an honor textile manufacturing graduate of the school in 1941, later served in the Army, and only recently received the War Department's Legion of Merit for an outstanding record in directing a $25,000,000 uniform production project in India. He was associated with Dan River Mills, Inc., Danville, Va., prior to becoming a member of the college faculty.

Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp. of Toledo, Ohio, has announced that P. J. Fluge, formerly administrative assistant to the vice-president in charge of sales, has been appointed manager of the yarns division. Branch office personnel changes follow: M. W. Butler appointed manager of the New York office after serving two years in a similar capacity at Philadelphia. . . . W. R. Thomas, formerly of the yarn division, appointed manager of the Philadelphia office.

Louis P. Batson recently resigned as assistant general manager of the Mountain City Foundry and Machine Co. and Hunt Loom Co., Greenville, S. C. Mr. Batson did not announce his future plans. He represented Shambow Shuttles for 18 years prior to oraginzing Southern Shuttles. He remained with the latter firm when it became a division of Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., later joined Mountain City.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del., has announced four promotions in the technical division of the rayon department as follows: G. P. Hoff, appointed assistant manager of the division, succeeding A. E. Buchanan, Jr., who became manager with the retirement of Dr. E. B. Benger. Dr. Hoff formerly was director of the acetate research section. . . . W. W. Heckert, appointed director of acetate research. He was formerly director of

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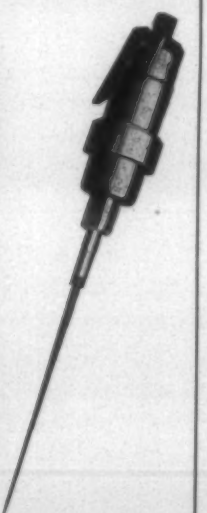

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nylon research. . . . Hood Worthington, appointed director of nylon research section. . . . V. R. Hardy, research manager in the nylon research section, appointed assistant director of the section, succeeding Mr. Worthington. . . . The retirement of Willis F. Harrington as a member of the executive committee, and his resignation as a vice-president, effective Aug. 1, were announced following a meeting of the board of directors. At the same time J. Warren Kinsman, general manager of the company's fabrics and finishes department, and a member of the board, was made a vice-president and was designated as a member of the executive committee. Mr. Harrington will continue to serve as a member of the board.

Chester L. Jones, Jr., has been appointed sales manager of the protective coatings department of Monsanto Chemical Co. and after Aug. 1 will be headquartered at the Merrimac Division at Boston, Mass. He formerly was manager of the product development department of Monsanto's Plastics Division at Springfield, Mass.

Fred Allen has been appointed general manager of the Bloom Mills, Inc., plant at Gastonia, N. C. Coming from Hamilton, Ont., Canada, Mr. Allen will act as liaison between the Gastonia plant and other Bloom enterprises.

Alfred C. Werner of New York City has been named a director and a member of the executive committee of Burlington Mills Corp. Mr. Werner's appointment as president of the company's newly organized subsidiary, Burlington Mills International Corp., was announced recently. This corporation was formed to consolidate the company's expanding export operations and its manufacturing operations outside the continental United States. Burlington International currently is operating mills in Australia, Canada, Mexico, Cuba and Colombia. Prior to his association with Burlington Mills, Mr. Werner was for 16 years with the American Viscose Corp., where he began in a subordinate capacity and worked his way up to the post of assistant general sales manager. . . . Frederick C. Wedler of the textile research department of American Viscose Corp. at Marcus Hook, Pa., has resigned to join Burlington International. . . . Charles F. Myers, Jr., has resigned as vice-president of the Charlotte, N. C., branch of Wachovia Bank & Trust Co. to become chairman of the board of administration of the Burlington Mills Corp. retirement system and profit sharing plan. He succeeds C. M. Vanstory, Jr., in this capacity. . . . J. C. Cowan, Jr., Burlington vice-president and general manager, has been elected president of the Greensboro (N. C.) Executives Club.

OBITUARY

George W. Walker of Greenville, S. C., Southern representative for Sterling Ring Traveler Co. for the past 35 years, died recently. Mr. Walker is survived by his widow, four daughters and three sisters.

Sam E. Ervin, Sr., 72, superintendent of Gonzales (Tex.) Cotton Mills, died suddenly of a heart attack June 28. Mr. Ervin was a native of Iredell County, North Carolina, and for the past 55 years had been associated in the cotton textile industry.

W. C. Bradley, 84, one of the South's leading industrialists, died July 26 of a heart attack at his home in Columbus, Ga. During his long business career Mr. Bradley held numerous textile interests and he was one of the principals in the syndicate which in 1919 raised 25 million dollars to purchase the Coca-Cola Co. At the time of his death he was chairman of the board of Eagle & Phenix Mills, Inc., Columbus, a member of the board of directors of Bibb Mfg. Co., and president of Gate City Cotton Mills, Atlanta. He was chairman of Columbus Mfg. Co. until its recent sale to West Point Mfg. Co. He also headed Columbus Iron Works, Columbus Grocery Co., W. C. Bradley Co., Third National Bank of Columbus, Columbus Bank & Trust Co. and Southern Plow Co., and held directorships in the Coca-Cola Co., Georgia Power Co., Citizens & Southern National Bank, Central of Georgia Railway and was a member of the advisory board of Irving Trust Co. of New York. Mr. Bradley is survived by a daughter and three grandchildren.

For the Textile Industry's Use

EQUIPMENT – SUPPLIES – LITERATURE

German Heat Treating Process Uses Molten Metal

A German patented heat treating process for carrying out various chemical reactions on textiles by passing the material through a molten metal bath is described in a report now available from the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce. The process is one of many German textile developments described in a comprehensive 222-part report, compiled by Francis S. Richardson for the Office of the Quartermaster General, U. S. Army.

The German patent covering the process, which is translated in the report, states that heat treatment of textile chemical compounds is generally accomplished with heating plates, drying cylinders, heated air, or with heated water vapor. A different method is here proposed wherein the textile material, previously treated with the proper dye, water repellant or crease resistant compounds, travels on guide rollers through a bath of molten lead, tin, or alloys of lead, tin, lismuth or cadmium for a given period of time. The temperature of the treatment may be regulated below or above 100° C., depending on the metal or alloy. The metal bath may be heated by firing or, more advantageously, by electric current. Overheating is not a danger because the metal, being a good conductor, does not accumulate heat. The liquid metal does not adhere to the surface of the cloth, according to the patent. The process may be used both with moist and dry cloth. The patent cites the following illustrative example:

A bleached cotton fabric is printed with the following paste composition (in grams): 100 dyestuff, 290 water, 80 glycerol, 350 starch tragacanth thickening, 100 caustic soda solution, 90 sodium hydrosulfite. After printing, the moist goods are passed through a bath of liquid metal consisting of 500 grams of lead, 300 of tin and 200 of cadmium for about ten seconds. Then they are rinsed and soaped. A vivid orange print is obtained. Other examples of fast dye, water repellant and crease resistant treatments and a full description of the processes are contained in the report. The inventor claims that the process eliminates the expense of heating large quantities of hot air for hot air treatment, and that it does not entail the heavy heat losses associated with heating plates and drying cylinders. It also requires less operating space than other methods.

The report also contains German wartime regulations for fabric bleaching. A special commission established for the German textile industry forbade the bleaching of any fibers, other than wool, except in accordance with precise directions devised to minimize damage to the fibers. This conservation measure went far beyond the wartime

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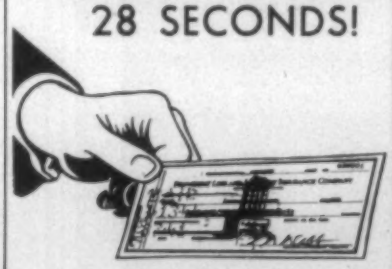

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controls established in Allied countries. The German regulations for bleaching envolved from research carried out at I. G. Farben's Greishheim Bleachery Laboratory. They are described in detail in the report and are believed to offer valuable suggestions to American industry for reducing damage in textile finishing.

The report gives a full account of the findings of a textile investigating team sent into Germany by the Research and Development Branch of the Office of the Quartermaster General shortly after the invasion by American troops. Divided into 11 major sections, the report describes textile processing and equipment, wartime regulations for bleaching raw materials, yarns and fabrics, bleaching procedures for cotton, rayon staples and blends, manufacture of camouflage fabrics and fabrics used in the German Army shelter half, engraving for printing, softening agents, chemistry of swelling-proof finishes, preserving agents and textiles in aqueous dispersions. Each section is clarified with formulas, diagrams, and statistical data.

Orders for the report P.B.-22337 (*Textile Finishing Processes;* photostat, $15; microfilm, $2.50; 222 pages, including charts, diagrams, photographs, tables and formulas) should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., and should be accompanied by check or money order, payable to the Treasurer of the United States. Mimeographed copies of the report may be obtained from the Hobart Publishing Co., Box 4127, Chevy Chase Branch, Washington 15, D. C., at $12.50 each. A list of other reports dealing with the German textile industry may be obtained from O.T.S. on request.

British Reports On German Textile Developments Offered

Comprehensive information on the processes and machinery used by I. G. Farbenindustrie in the production of dyes and dyestuff intermediates is contained in five British reports for sale by the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce. Complete with formulas, the reports describe German developments from 1935 to 1945. Farben dyes, including azo, lake, heliogens, sirius light blue, triphenylmethane and anthrasol soluble vat dyes were produced at Ludwigshafen, Mainkur, Hoechst and Leverkusen. Naphthols, fast salts, nitrosamines, rapidogens, rapid fast salts and other intermediates were manufactured at Offenback, Leverkusen and Hoechst. The processes at each plant and the methods used for identification of dyestuffs, handled manily at Leverkusen, are described in detail as follows:

PB-60905 *(German Dyestuffs and Dyestuffs Intermediates, Azo and Lake Dyestuffs;* Microfilm, $4; photostat, $12; 178 pages) contains expense figures, descriptions and sketches of the Hoechst and Ludwigshafen plants; a list of principal and special azo and lake dyestuffs, with notes on research; information on the use of diamidediphenylmethane sulfone for detecting excess nitrous acid and color processes used at both plants.

PB-60885 *(German Dyestuffs and Dyestuffs Intermediates; Azoic Products, Including Naphthols, Fast Salts, Nitrosamines, and Rapid Fast Salts, Rapidogens;* microfilms, $1; photostat, $4, 46 pages) contains a brief introduction followed by 11 appendices describing the production and efficiency of naphthols, fast salts and nitrosamines; details of standardizing processes, and rapidogen sales in 1939.

PB-52881 *(Identification of Dyestuffs in I. G. Farbenindustrie;* microfilm, $1; photostat, $2) contains the results of an interview with Dr. Thomae on the identification of insoluble textile dyestuffs and vat dyes on fiber, and tables contaniing required data for identification of dyes.

PB-63858 *(I. G. Farbenindustrie; Manufacture of Triphenylmethane Dyestuffs and Intermediates at Ludwigshafen and Hoechst;* microfilm, $3; photostat, $7; 103 pages) lists the principal triphenylmethane dyestuffs and describes most of the manufacturing processes and also contains the details of auramine drying and the summaries of reports covering development work from 1935-1945.

PB-65657 *(German Dyestuffs and Dyestuffs Intermediates; Anthrasols, Heliogens, Sirius Light Blue Dyestuffs;* microfilm, $2; photostat, $7; 91 pages) lists the anthrasols (soluble vat dyestuffs) made at Hoechst and describes (in German) eight processes; gives process details for several types of

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heliogens produced at Ludwigshafen and Leverkusen and for sirius light blue dyestuffs (dioxazine) at Hoechst. A few flow diagrams and a sketch of the pyroxazine apparatus are included.

Dualog Slide Rule Offered By Tavella

Tavella Sales Co., 25 West Broadway, New York 7, N. Y., offers as its newest item the Dualog slide rule. A scientifically designed computing instrument, it is intended for the rapid solution of mathematical problems involving multiplication, division, proportion, trigonometric functions, logarithms, exponential equations square and cube roots and powers. The log log scales provide means for the direct extraction of any root or power of numbers. Operation of the slide rule can be quickly learned by anyone who can perform multiplication or division, and requires no knowledge of the underlying principles upon which the slide rule is based. The operation of the Dualog slide rule for ordinary operations is fundamentally no more difficult than is the use of a foot rule for various measurements.

The Dualog slide rule has all of its 12 scales on the face side of the rule, thus permitting direct transfer of reading from one scale to another without reversing sides and carrying over. This has been accomplished by careful design without crowding and the arrangement of the calibrations and numerals permits rapid and easy reading of the scales with little eye strain or fatigue. The circular type of slide rule is said to have many advantages which will be quickly appreciated by anyone already familiar with the use of a straight slide rule. Price is $9.50 each with leatherette carrying case.

New Manual Offered By Du Pont Nylon Division

The nylon technical service section of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del., recently completed a manual comprising bulletins dealing with nylon yarn properties, phases of textile processing and problems bearing on the manufacture of various nylon fabrics. The first page of the manual explains the arrangement of bulletins and the page numbering system used throughout. For those in the industry the manual is designed to be of especial value as a ready reference.

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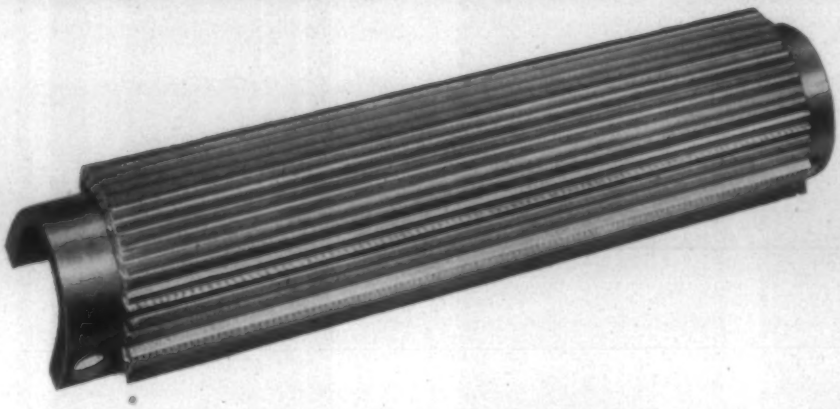

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Southern Shuttles Expand Greenville, S. C., Plant

Due to increased demand for Southern Shuttles, the Southern Shuttles Division of Steel Heddle Mfg. Co. has added another building to the main shuttle plant in Greenville, S. C. The additional building, located across the street from the present plant in Greenville, is a two-story concrete structure specifically designed and fitted for the storage of steel wire and shuttle hardware parts on one floor, and the other floor will be devoted to the storage of finished shuttles being held for future shipment or for finished items awaiting the completion of orders. The vacated area in the present plant will be used for increased production of the popular new Ste-Hide and fibre covered shuttles.

Offer Fiberglas Yarns For General Marketing

Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp., Toledo, Ohio, has expanded its activities in the textile field by offering fiberglas yarns to the industry for general marketing. In a statement of policy the company stated that fiberglas yarns will be sold to qualified persons or organizations for the weaving and subsequent processing and fabrication of textile products, adding that insofar as it is able, the company will protect the best interests of both its customers and the public by limiting the sale of fiberglas yarns for uses in which they are suitable. Harold Boeschenstein, president of the corporation, states: "We offer fiberglas yarns as a new fiber with unusual characteristics different in a number of ways from those of any other yarn. Either alone or in combination with other yarns, we believe that fiberglas has proved advantageous in a number of uses and that there are many more that may be developed through the co-operation and efforts of those of you who have pioneered other textile developments."

Textile Machinery Firm Organized In Charlotte

Industrial Machinery and Engineering Co., a new firm, has been organized in Charlotte, N. C., by Ira S. Teat and Richard R. Kemp, both formerly connected with Troy Whitehead Machinery Co. of Charlotte. The new company is equipped to handle any type of engineering and problems of a textile nature, it is reported, including the complete layout or changeover of mills. Both Mr. Teat and Mr. Kemp are well known in textile circles. Mr. Teat has been in the textile machinery field exclusively for more than 15 years and was vice-president and general manager of Troy Whitehead Machinery Co. Mr. Kemp, a graduate of Cornell University, has designed and built several new types of textile machines which are now in use in this country and abroad. He formerly was chief engineer of the Whitehead firm. Industrial Machinery and Engineering Co. is located at 109½ South Church Street in Charlotte.

Glyoxal, A New Material, In Commercial Production

Glyoxal, a new material for the textile industry, is now in production on a commercial scale by Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corp., a unit of Union Carbide and Carbon Corp. Although originally discovered by H. Debus in 1856, it has been generally produced by the oxidation of ethanol and acetaldehyde but the commercial process developed by Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corp. carries out the vapor phase oxidation of ethylene glycol. Pilot-plant quantities were first offered to industry in 1942 to supply small quantities for an anti-pellagra vitamin and large-scale production began Sept. 16, 1946, to satisfy the demand for the Sanforest process of shrinkproofing spun rayon developed by Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc. As a result of the operation of these facilities, glyoxal is now marketed as a 30 per cent aqueous solution at a price of 17 cents per pound in tank car lots.

The largest present industrial demand for glyoxal is for the Sanforset treatment of spun rayon to shrinkproof or dimensionally stabilize the fabrics which was announced by Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., on March 28, 1947. By controlling the normal tendency of such fabrics to shrink when laundered, glyoxal opens up a greatly expanded future for the rayon industry. Comparable uses on other textile fabrics include the application of glyoxal to cotton twill fabrics for increased wear resistance and to rayon pile fabrics for improving resistance to crushing or creasing. Glyoxal also reacts with po-

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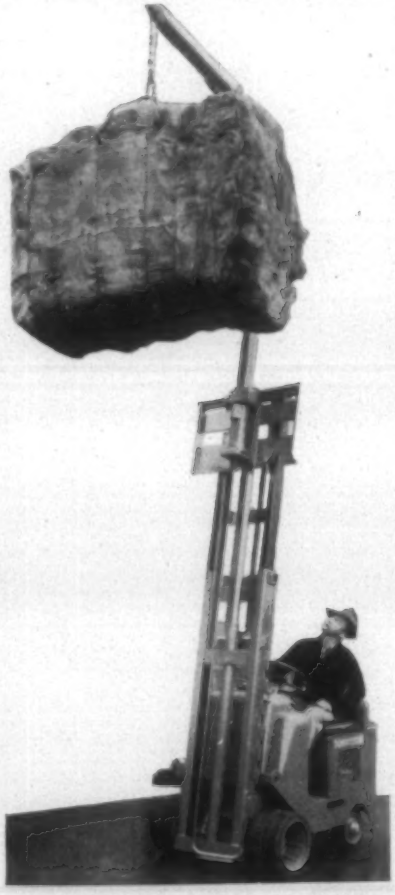
Cotton Bale Stacker Cuts Warehouse Handling Costs

Development of a new fork lift truck accessory, designed to provide fast, efficient handling of cotton bales and similar bulky loads has been announced by Towmotor Corp., 1226 East 152nd Street, Cleveland, Ohio. The stacker, now in production, is an adaptation of the Towmotor crane arm accessory which has been used successfully for many years in a variety of industries where heavy loads having little or no underclearance must be handled.



This newest Towmotor accessory is operated from the driver's seat of the Towmotor fork lift truck and will lift, transport and stack a bale of cotton, or similar load, to a height of 17 feet, permitting maximum use of available storage space as well as reducing the time and labor required to complete these handling operations. More detailed information concerning the Towmotor cotton bale stacker may be obtained by writing to Towmotor Corp., Cleveland, Ohio.

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WANTED—Position as General Overseer. Experienced on carding, spinning, twisting, winding and finishing. Prefer Alabama or vicinity. Employed. Address "Alabama," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

Young man, now employed as overseer of weaving with large mill wishes to hear from reliable mill in South Carolina or Georgia needing A-1 weave room man. Write "Weaver," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte, N. C.

WANTED—Position as Overseer of Weaving or Designer by practical weave room man experienced on plain and fancy. References as to character and ability. Address "Ability," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

CARDROOM Second Hand with years of experience with big mill would like to make change. Can manage help. Sober; no bad habits. Now employed. Can give good references. Write "Cardroom," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

WANTED—Position as Clothroom Overseer. 26 years' experience; employed at present, but wish to make change. Sober, good habits. Good references. Write "D. C. C.," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

WANTED—Position as Overseer Carding and Spinning. 20 years' experience fine yarns. Prefer combed yarn. Best of references. Write "M. G.," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

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Acetate, Viscose, Bemberg 50, 55, 65, 75, 100, 120, 150, 300 Denier.

Or will exchange for other yarns.

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WANTED

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Write "Clothroom," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

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in North Carolina Vocational Textile School, Belmont, N. C., for Head Instructor Weaving and Designing, also Head Instructor Machine Shop work. Immediate employment.

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Claim German Finish Protects Fabrics

Complete protection against moths, carpet bettles and even termites is given by a German textile finish called Eulan, according to one of 12 textile finishing reports now on sale by the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce. The reports on German protective textile finishes include studies by the U. S. Army Quartermaster Corps, the British Intelligence Objectives sub-committee, O. T. S.' technical industrial intelligence division and I. G. Farbenindustrie research papers. "Eulans, while not new, seem to be the complete answer to the question of mothproofing wool, furs and related products," the U. S. Army Quartermaster report states. "Eulan is taken up readily by the wool from a neutral bath and can be applied easily to the finished goods at any time without effecting their wearing properties or color. The Eulans have affinity for animal fibers and behave in some respects like acid dyes. They are fast to washing and light. The NK (one of the Eulans) gives protection against other insects, such as carpet beetles, which destroy animal fibers. This product seems to protect cellulose material against destruction by termites."

The reports, available through the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., include: P.B.—22338, the protection of textiles and related products from damage by molds, fungi, insects and flame (photostat, $2; microfilm, 50 cents; 23 pages). P.B.-32565, textile auxiliary products of I. G. Farbenindustrie (photostat, $6 microfilm, $2; 78 pages). P.B.-34007, textile auxiliary products of I. G. Farbenindustrie, Leverkusen (photostate, $2; microfilm, $1; 18 pages). P.B.-28754, textile auxiliary products manufactured by I. G. Farbenindustrie, Ludwigshafen (photostat, $3; microfilm, $1; 35 pages). P.B.-34025, textile auxiliary products of Chemische Fabrik Pferses G.m.b.h., Augsburg (photostat, $1; microfilm, $1; six pages). P.B.-6338, animalization and waterproofing of cellulose fibers at Dormagen (photostate, $1; microfilm, 50 cents; five pages). P.B.-163, Anorgana G.m.b.h., Gendorf (mimeographed, 25 cents; 37 pages). P.B.-30309, the electrolysis of aqueous aluminum chloride solutions (photostat, $1; microfilm, $1; four pages, text in German). P.B.-32907, polyvinyl acetals mowitals (photostat, $1; microfilm, $1; six pages, text in German). P.B.-33456, mowitals resistant to fuels and oils (photostat, $1; microfilm, $1; five pages, text in German). P.B.-34193, process for producing polymers (patent application); (photostat, $2; microfilm, $1; 27 pages, text in German). P.B.-329975, waterproofing with maleic acid copolymers (photostat, $1; microfilm, $1; four pages, text in German).

Viscose Corp. Personalizes Its Annual Report

American Viscose Corp. has personalized its annual report by presenting it as "our family budget for 1946," in an advertisement in its plant city newspapers. Every now and then every family has to sit down and figure out where it stands financially, the corporation points out, and this is "even more important when your family is made up of 22,755 individuals like American Viscose." The corporation, which is America's largest producer of rayon, sums up 1946 as "a year of accomplishment" because "there were more of us working than ever before—and we turned out more rayon than 1945's record-breaking total." At the same time, the demand for rayon was so great that the

company could not produce enough to meet all the requirements of its customers. In an effort to satisfy this demand, new equipment was installed at several plants. The company says "We took in $139,398,426 in 1946 and this is how we spent it. . . ." The percentages and amounts spent follow, for raw materials, wages and salaries, depreciation, taxes, dividends and future needs, each with an explanatory paragraph. Setting aside 5.1 per cent for future needs is explained in this way: "Each of us has something we are saving money to buy . . . a new car . . . new furniture . . . new clothes, etc. Likewise our corporation has to have a savings fund to buy the things we need to keep on producing rayon. $7,053,437 was set aside for this purpose in 1946."

Plan Parley To Speed Cotton Mechanization

Top officials and technicians of the farm equipment industry and land grant colleges of the cotton producing states will meet Aug. 18-19 at Stoneville, Miss., to provide the basis for speeding up the development of mechanical farming of cotton. The meeting will be sponsored by the National Cotton Council and the Farm Equipment Institute with the co-operation of the Department of Agriculture. Local hosts at Stoneville will be the Delta Branch Experiment Station and the Delta Council. The Delta Branch Experiment Station will demonstrate all phases of mechanized production during the meeting.

Southeastern Personnel Conference Is Set

The sixth meeting of the Southeastern Personnel Conference will be held Aug. 18-20 at Duke University, Durham, N. C. The planning committee for the event has listed a number of subjects for discussion including public and community relations, plant newspapers and magazines, retirement programs, evaluation of personnel departments and the new labor law. Some of the subjects will be handled by well-known speakers and others will be covered in discussions in which those attending will partticipate. It was pointed out that the conference is not an invitational affair, with all interested persons being urged to attend.

A. A. T. C. C. Group Names Research Committee

The South Central Section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists has appointed an advisory research committee with Dr. Raymond Seymour of the Chattanooga (Tenn.) Industrial Research Institute as chairman. Other members of the committee include A. J. Kelly, Burkart-Schier Chemical Co.; J. A. Crumley, Bryan Full-Fashioned Mills; and William G. Agnew, Dixie Mercerizing Co.

Moroccan Colors, described as vibrant, exotic hues, are introduced as a striking brilliant motif in the advance confidential edition of the 1948 spring woolen collection which the Textile Color Card Association has just issued to its members. This new woolen collection containing 40 colors will be reproduced later in the regular edition of the 1948 spring woolen card, according to Margaret Hayden Rorke, managing director of the association.

Another range of 40 new colors, called Gypsy Hues, is included in the advance collection of 1948 spring rayon colors released recently by the T. C. C. A.

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Japanese Textile Output Shows Gain

Contrary to the industry's expectations, production of cotton yarns reached a post-war high in June. But statisticians of the Federation of Japanese Textile Associations pointed out that the month's output was below the originally-planned levels, reflecting the industry's planned cutback. The month's production curve showed a drop during the last week.

June yarn production was 29,004,000 pounds, compared with 26,554,000 pounds produced in May and 27,394,000 in April, the previous post-war high. In May, spinners had slowed operations in order to convert their machinery to coarser yarn counts. This shift was reflected in larger poundage output for the industry, and a larger production per spindle, in June. Spinners reported a shift from 30s and 40s yarns to 20s, since they were utilizing larger proportions of lower grades and shorter staples in their mixes. The remaining stock of C. C. C. cotton contains a large proportion of such types, and the mills were guarding against ending up with only poorer qualities.

There were 2,252,750 spindles operating in June, compared with 2,276,342 in April. However, production records showed a gain of almost a pound per spindle in production in June, as compared with April. Rehabilitation work continued in the mills at about the same rate as in previous months, with about 40,000 spindles installed and about 50,000 installed spindles made operable.

With no new cotton received under the C. C. C. program in June, there were only 255,759 bales in transit to mills or in storage. Cotton importers' records showed a total of 891,657 bales received to the end of June, leaving the equivalent of one more shipload to be received under the C. C. C. program. Compilations showed a total of 625,763 bales released to the mills for spinning since the beginning of the C. C. C. program, and virtually all of that quantity had been consumed.

Cotton cloth production also hit a new post-war peak in June, as 63,021,000 square yards were woven, compared with 62,336,000 in May. Cloth stocks held by the mills dropped sharply, as new withdrawals were made for export in the gray or for finishing for export.

Ask Delay In Air Conditioning Bill

The South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association has asked a sub-committee of the South Carolina House of Representatives to recommend postponement for at least a year of action on a bill requiring South Carolina textile plants to install air conditioning equipment.

T. Frank Watkins of Anderson, counsel for the association, said at a sub-committee public hearing in Anderson that association engineers studying the problem will require at least another year to bring in a complete report. He said the equipment would cost some one million dollars. Early Taylor and Jessie Mitchell, South Carolina officials of the Textile Workers Union of America, C. I. O., said they would submit a brief outlining facts favoring the bill.

The measure has not yet been acted upon by either house of the legislature. The sub-committee was chosen from the commerce and manufactures committee to study the bill and was voted funds to conduct public hearings and survey state textile plants. It was directed to make its report at the next annual session of the legislature in January.

Fite Named Institute Division Chairman

John E. Fite, Krout & Fite Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa., was re-elected chairman of the narrow fabrics division of the Cotton-Textile Institute at the recent annual meeting and outing of the group held at Atlantic City, N. J. Lewis F. Sawyer was re-elected secretary. The following were elected members of the advisory committee: G. E. Colby, International Braid Co.; J. W. Greene, Jr., Hamilton Web Co.; Samuel Reid, Industrial Tape Co.; Julius R. Bux, J. R. Bux & Son; Harold J. Moore, Russell Mfg. Co.; H. S. Cheney, Hudson Narrow Fabric Co.; Thomas S. Hunter, Elizabeth Webbing Co.; and W. S. Maurer, F. W. Maurer & Sons Co.

Textile Hall Corp. Re-Elects Directors

The annual meeting of the board of directors of Textile Hall Corp., Greenville, S. C., was held July 23 and the following directors were re-elected: S. M. Beattie, Sydney Bruce and W. W. Carter, Greenville; Thurmond Chatham, Elkin, N. C.; Donald Comer, Birmingham, Ala.; Herman Cone, Greensboro, N. C.; R. I. Dalton, Charlotte, N. C.; B. B. Gossett, Charlotte; C. E. Hatch, Greenville; Edwin Howard, Greenville; George H. Lanier, West Point, Ga.; H. A. Ligon, Spartanburg, S. C.; J. Spencer Love, Greensboro; W. S. Montgomery, Spartanburg; Alan B. Sibley, Greenville; J. E. Sirrine, Greenville; W. G. Sirrine, Greenville; Harold R. Turner, Greenville; F. O. Tyler, Anniston, Ala., and George M. Wright, Abbeville, S. C.

W. G. Sirrine was re-elected president and treasurer and Miss Bertha M. Green was re-elected secretary. Mr. Sirrine appointed the following executive committee: C. E. Hatch, chairman, S. M. Beattie, Sydney Bruce, W. W. Carter, Edwin Howard, Alan B. Sibley and Harold R. Turner. In his annual report Mr. Sirrine covered the activities of the corporation for the past year. There was a general discussion of the plans for the 15th Southern Textile Exposition, which has been announced for Oct. 4-9, 1948.

Oil Firm Sets Up Textile Fellowship

A $1,500 fellowship in textile lubrication has been granted the Georgia School of Technology by the Texas Co., Dr. R. L. Sweigert, acting dean of the school, made known this month. Of the sum, $1,200 will be allotted as a direct grant to the fellow and the remaining $300 for the purchase of supplies and equipment, it was stated.

An investigation of existing literature and of the Atlanta school's resources in staff and equipment showed that the most fruitful topic for research would probably be a study of spindle power relations with varying package weights, lubricants and speeds, Dean Sweigert said. Other than a request that it be used to promote research in textile lubrication, the Texas Co. made no stipulation regarding utilization of the award, it was stated.

The recipient would register for a master's degree in textile, mechanical or chemical engineering, or for a master's degree without designation. It was expected research in textile lubrication would be the subject for the master's thesis and the student would schedule sufficient work in his course to make up a full academic program, according to Dean Sweigert. No other services would be requirer or permitted, it was stated. The fellow would be eligible to draw veteran's benefits, if qualified, in addition to the award.

Ragan Rings WITH THE PATENTED WEB

"TAKE OFF" BETTER!

The high-polish finish plus the patented Angle Web on Ragan Rings, which are hardened by a patented process, make the traveller "float"—cut breaking-in time. Ragan Rings "take off" better—get your frames back into production faster. Keep them producing longer.

Made to fit your holders exactly—a model for every type of spinning frame made in angle or straight web styles. You get smoother running and better thread when you equip throughout with Ragan Rings, as have leading mills around the world.

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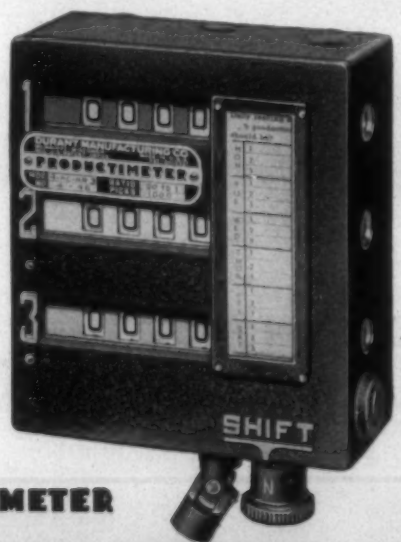

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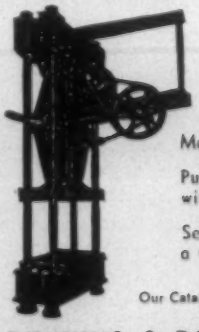

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High Humidity In Textile Plants

(Continued from Page 22) man toward hot atmospheres. Hot, humid environment mean definite disadvantages for human activities. No amount of morale can compensate for the physiological strain imposed by a hot atmosphere. During work the intolerable temperatures may be as low as 80° F. or less. Initial acclimatization is in the majority of persons nearly complete after four exposures of two hours each to limiting temperatures. There is also a slower acclimatization requiring a month or more.

Besides air conditioning, which of course has many decisive advantages, air movement is helpful to the worker. According to the Australian report it should not greatly exceed 150 feet per minute. Higher velocities become gradually more irritating, and should be used only under extreme conditions.

The Australian report emphasizes that particularly worsted frame spinning makes most exacting demands for correct atmospheric conditions. Unfavorable atmospheric conditions tend to make the worker less willing and able to undergo exertion, yet the unsatisfactory behavior of the wool in such an environment makes heavy demands on their attention. The methods of achieving control of temperature and humidity in the mills are these, according to the reports: (1) insulation of the building from external heat by means of shades or blinds, lining walls with material of low conductivity, appropriate roof linings or ceilings and external paints; (2) provision of more ventilation openings; (3) separation of the processes that produce much heat such as spinning, combing, back-washing, scouring, etc., from processes that produce little heat; (4) provision of air movement, either by the suitable arrangements of ventilation openings or by fans and punkahs.

Lubricating System For Twisters

The Lubricating Appliance Corp. of Charlotte, N. C., is putting upon the market an automatic and controlled lubrication device for large twister rings four inches and above. The device was patented in the name of D. K. Pope of Charlotte and Arnie D. Cashion of Davidson.

Device for lubricating large twister rings. Section marked *A* is shown with usual cover, section to left has cover removed.

Every time the rail reaches the bottom of its traverse, it strikes a rachet and a certain amount of grease or oil is fed. The rachet can be set to feed any desired amount. With this

system the grease is fed through holes in the ring at the exact point the throat of the traveler passes and therefore the lubrication is certain and effective.

This automatic and controlled lubrication device has been on twisters in three tire fabric yarn mills since November, 1946, and one unit has been tried for more than one year. The manufacturers report that all of those who have seen or used the device are enthusiastic about it.

Alabama Safety Contest Winners Announced

Leaders in the seventh annual Alabama textile safety contest were announced July 25 on the basis of figures for the first half of the year. State Industrial Relations director Fleetwood Carnley said the Huntsville Mfg. Co. was first in the weaving and spinning division, and the Linen Thread Co., Anniston, led the spinning mills. Tallassee Mills ranked second and the Russell Mfg. Co. at Alexander City was third in the spinning and weaving group. Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co. of Piedmont was runner up among spinning mills and Boaz Mills, Inc., was next.

The contest is sponsored each year by the State Department of Industrial Relations and the Alabama Cotton Manufacturers Association. Hugh Comer donates a silver cup to first place winners and plaques to those who finish second and third.

Date And Site Of Show Changed

The International Exposition of Textile Machinery, Equipment and Supplies, originally scheduled for the Kingsbridge Armory in the Bronx in April, 1948, has been moved downtown to the 71st Regiment Armory, 34th Street and Park Avenue, New York City, and the exposition date has been changed one week to May 3-7 inclusive, according to Arthur Tarshis, managing director.

Mr. Tarshis said he had acted on the advice of firms which regarded the former location out of the way. Some of these firms, nevertheless, had signed for space in the Bronx armory. Preliminary plans for the exposition provide for a series of clinics which will be held in conjunction with the show. These clinics, said Mr. Tarshis, will be prepared by an advisory committee of textile technologists. Research men, selected by the committee, will conduct these meetings, he said.

Contracts, previously signed for space at Kingsbridge, have been changed in accordance with the new building. Mr. Tarshis said he plans to make the exhibition an annual affair. New York City may not necessarily be the site for all following shows, he added.

Du Pont Reports Three-Month Revenue

Total net income of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. for the three months ended June 30, 1947, amounted to $30,785,977, comparing with $26,806,882 for the like 1946 period. For the six months to June 30, the total net was $61,619,650, against $55,731,895. Sales and operating revenues for the three-month period were $195,911,412, against $162,491,977, and for the six-month period totaled $385,703,197, against $315,324,279. Operating income, net, totaled $22,637,702, against $19,857,842 for the three months, and $49,503,020, against $38,971,453 for the six months.

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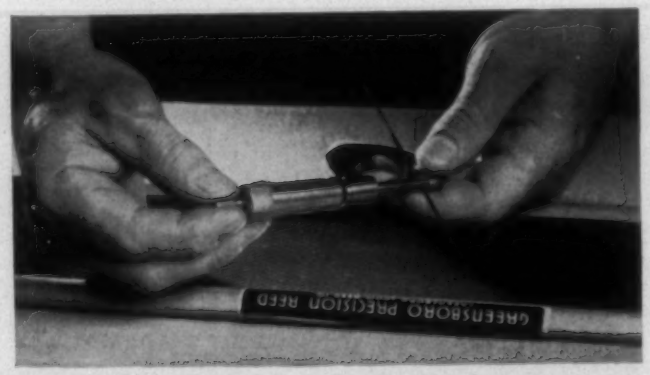

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Consumer Dollar Gets Same Old Split

Despite the substantial changes that have taken place in the prices and cost structure of cotton textile products since 1939, the distribution of each consumer dollar paid for cotton apparel and household goods remains about the same as in 1939, according to the Cotton-Textile Institute. Out of each dollar the retailer still gets 32.6 cents, which is exactly the amount he got in 1939, the cutter's share has decreased from 38.1 to 37.8 cents, mills and finishers are receiving 17.9 as compared with 19 cents in 1939 while the various interests connected with unprocessed cotton have increased their schare from 10.3 to 11.7 cents.

Surveying the behavior of the industry since the end of the war, the institute points out that the general pattern of price behavior during and immediately after World War II is about the same as in the years following World War I. In both periods textile prices rose sharply about a year before the United States' formal entry into war, and raw material prices, percentage-wise, increased to about the same extent. The institute also points out that the similarity between the two periods goes beyond price movements, adding, "now as then, the cotton crop was short, especially in the better quality fibers. Now as then American cotton textile exports expanded rapidly and in both periods the British cotton textile industry found it difficult to get underway, operating at best at about 65 per cent of capacity.

There are, however, some notable differences between the present situation and those prevailing after World War I. In the latter period, as after the Civil War and the War of 1812, there was a period of hesitancy during which prices declined, followed by a replacement boom, varying from 12 to 18 months. The period of hesitancy was absent after this war. Another significant difference is that during World War I there was an expansion in capacity, which continued into the post-war period. During the last war there was a substantial decrease in spindleage. The same differences can be found in changes in world spindleage. During World War I there was a marked increase in world spindleage particularly in Japan, whereas during the last war there was a contraction. Another significant difference between the two periods is that in the World War I transition period there was no mechanism of governmental price supports for agricultural products.

Financial Reports Cited For Excellence

The 1946 annual financial reports to stockholders of 12 textile companies have been cited for excellence in the Seventh Annual Report Survey conducted by *Financial World*, national weekly magazine: Aspinook Corp., Beaunit Mills, Inc., Botany Mills, Inc., Bruck Silk Mills, Colonial Mills, Goodall-Sanford, Inc., Johnson & Johnson, M. Lowenstein & Sons, Pacific Mills, Pepperell Mfg. Co., Plymouth Cordage Co., Riegel Textile Corp.

In the final judging to be completed by mid-September, one of these companies will be judged as having the best 1946 annual report of the textile (except rayon) industry, and then will be awarded the bronze "Oscar of Industry" trophy at the *Financial World* annual report awards banquet in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Pennsylvania in New York Oct. 10. Last year the 1945 report of Pepperell Mfg. Co. won the top award in this classification. Rayon companies are judged in a separate category.

More than 3,500 annual reports were entered in this

year's competition, the largest in the series, according to Weston Smith, survey director, and the 1946 reports of 758 corporations have been rated as "modernized" and qualified for the final judging in 100 industrial classifications. The independent board of judges is headed by Dr. Lewis Haney, professor of economics at New York University; and he is assisted by Glenn Griswold, editor of *Public Relations News;* Sylvia F. Forter, financial editor of the *New York Post;* Elmer Walzer, United Press financial editor, and Lester Tichy, artist, industrial designer and licensed architect.

Georgia Operating Executives Schedule Meeting

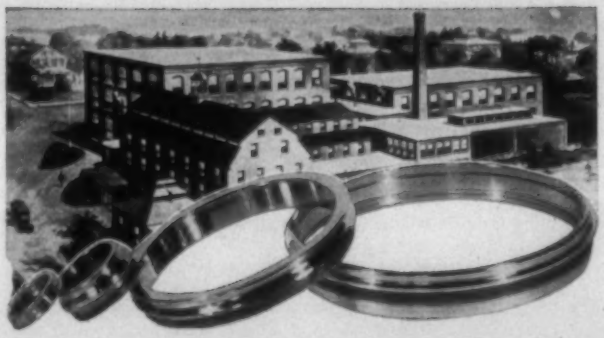
Eight questions on slashing and nine on weaving are included in the questionnaire which has been distributed to members of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia for discussion at the group's next meeting in September. The gathering has been scheduled for Saturday, Sept. 27, in the Chemistry Building at Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta. Robert W. Philip of Callaway Mills, secretary and treasurer of the T. O. E. G., has asked that answers to the questions be prepared and delivered to him by Aug. 1.

Spinner Breeder Conference Set Aug. 28-30

The annual Delta Council-sponsored Spinner Breeder Conference will be held Aug. 28-30, inclusive, at the North Carolina State College School of Textiles, Raleigh. Reservation headquarters for the meeting will be the Sir Walter Hotel. A tentative program for the three-day event has been outlined as follows: The first day will be devoted to a review of accomplishments and the interest of mill management and mill superintendents in cotton quality improvement and quality cotton. On Aug. 29, two mill and two trade buyers will discuss "Selecting and Marketing Quality Cotton," and one paper will be presented on "The Ginner's Interest in Cotton Improvement and Marketing to Meet the Needs of the Spinner." In the afternoon of Aug. 29 breeders will discuss "New Concepts in Cotton Breeding." The meeting will adjourn at noon, Aug. 30, following papers and discussions on "The Rayon Producer's Interest in Quality Cotton Production," the cotton producer's interest in same and "Status of Lint Identification."

Rep. Stephen Pace of Georgia will address the group during the meeting. Presiding officers will include Dean M. E. Campbell of the North Carolina State College School of Textiles, G. B. Walker, chairman of the Delta Council advisory research committee, Elliott B. Grover, Claude Welch, and George Wilds. Discussion leaders, in addition to those presiding, will include F. L. Gerdes, J. W. Neely and I. O. Schaub.

At a special meeting of stockholders of Textron, Inc., held in Providence, R. I., July 23, proposals to grant general voting power to the preferred stock and to change that stock from $25 par value to no par value were approved. Otherwise, the rights of preferred stockholders, including dividend rate, conversion rights, redemption price and special voting privileges, remain the same. As stockholders were advised on July 3, 1947, it is considered improbable that the proposed exchange of preferred stock of the company for stock of Mills Equipment Co., Ltd. (an English company), will be carried out.



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Reeves Employees Get Special Uniforms

Reeves Bros., Inc., has taken the lead in proving the superior value of sensibly styled and attractive cotton work clothes. The firm has retained Mrs. Helen Cookman, prominent industrial uniform designer, to create a co-ordinated series of smart, functional work uniforms for Reeves employees. Spending months in careful research, exhaustive work-and-motion studies at the Reeves plants in Spartanburg, S. C., comprehensive employee interviews, and finally, in creative planning and pinning—Helen Cookman has definitely attained this goal, to the enthusiastic satisfaction of some 5,000 Reeves employees.

Adm. Richard E. Byrd, and H. A. Ligon, in charge of Reeves Brothers' Southern operations, admire jaunty apron-and-dress for girls in Reeves' spinning rooms.

Reeves workers will soon be wearing a smart series of newly-designed and co-ordinated work clothes ideally suited to their particular jobs—and combining all the elements of realistic common sense, functional efficiency and simplicity, comfort, good looks and low maintenance with the over-all use of Reeves' sturdy cotton twills and poplins. In addition, Mrs. Cookman has developed seven brand new colors for these uniforms. Of particular general interest and importance is her Background—a new black-brown that does not show black grease spots.

For Reeves weavers, Helen Cookman has designed a neat new shirt-and-trousers combination in two new shades of rugged herringbone twill. A simple stitched neckband replaces the usual shirt collar—allows greater freedom, keeps the worker cooler, keeps the shirt cleaner longer, makes laundering easier. Work pants feature several sensible innovations, too.

For Reeves spinning room women, there's a flattering new apron-and-dress outfit in gray herringbone twill and Indian Corn Glengarrie poplin. Apron has hip-slimming gathers, smart and efficient bib, and huge pockets for waste

cotton. With an eye to the practical, the Cookman dress is styled to the lines of a casual sports frock—designed for girls to wear to and from work.

Reeves cloth room girls will soon wear an attractive new all-purpose smock in soft blue herringbone twill. Semi-fitted and smart, with a flattering flared back, the smock is worn over sweater and skirt in winter—alone in summer, with plenty of cool air circulation beneath.

Reeves' women warpers will have smart new feminine overalls in the new Background color of herring bone twill. Cut full for coolness and complete freedom of action. Contrasting blouse of refresher—a Nile green in Glengarrie poplin has soft flattering lines and comfortable easy fit.

For Reeves mechanics and fixers, Mrs. Cookman has designed the first new low-back overalls in a decade. In grease-hiding Background herringbone twill, with contrasting shirt of Carolina Clay color, these new overalls are generously cut and roomy, yet still retain trim, straight lines. Dangerous leg loops and pockets have been eliminated in favor of large, ingeniously cut back pockets that keep tools out of the way when sitting down.

Little Favors Operations In South

A plan calling for the sale of 50,000 spindles and complementary equipment owned by Nashua Mfg. Co. and consolidation of remaining operations of the mills into three units was outlined to the citizens of Nashua, N. H., recently by Royal Little, president of Textron, Inc., which controls the Nashua company.

Terming the proposal the "New Nashua Plan," Mr. Little stated that the present mills are inefficiently operated and that direct and indirect labor costs are at least $1,000,000 a year higher than they would be on similar products and similar equipment in the South.

Reorganization of the properties, to be undertaken at once, will reduce employment in Nashua from over 4,000 to less than 2,500 and leave the main Nashua mill with 550,000 square feet of space vacant for other industries that may desire the space, said Mr. Little.

In giving reasons for the move, Mr. Little declared that the mills are too large for the labor force available in the area and that taxes, power costs and labor rates are too high when compared with the Southern area. While Nashua made profits during the war, he stated, the situation is now rapidly deteriorating with only 4.5 per cent on net sales shown as a first quarter profit, which was further reduced during the second quarter of the year, while estimates of current operations are that the mills today are running at a loss while all other textile companies are showing the greatest profits in their history.

Mr. Little outlined the program for providing for workers who are laid off as a result of the plan and further declared that the operation left in Nashua would be modernized through a $1,200,000 improvement plan over the next five years so that the city still would have a large textile operation "which will be competitive with any similar operation in the country."

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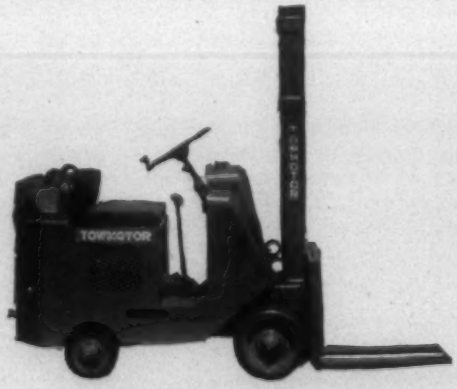

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Cotton Goods Market

Major activity during the last week of July in New York City's Worth Street cotton goods market included further selling for next year on some gray cloths, higher prices on twills, broadening of activity in the sheeting section with less and less production through the year remaining available.

Though the over-all volume that changed hands in the cotton goods market was somewhat smaller than has been the case of late, nevertheless business was carried on in good style. With print cloths increasingly scarce, converters have been turning to sheetings, with the result that prices have inched up here and there.

The whole outlook of the duck buyer has undergone a drastic change, one trade source reports. No longer does he believe that prices are about to drop to the cellar, one observer indicates. They are getting used to the idea of higher, instead of lower prices, he says, and once the crop report is out, substantial buying for fourth quarter is expected.

An interesting development was the action of several producers in switching substantial loomage from tobacco cloths to print cloths. This move has been under consideration for many months. Producers pointed out that current tobacco cloth values were not in line with the print cloth market, but transfer of looms was long delayed.

The fine goods market still continues strong, with offerings still indicative of the upward trend of prices. However, most houses were reported sold through the end of the year, with 1948 goods beginning to make an appearance.

While talk is heard of the high levels of prices, converters report that they have had no difficulty in moving their finished goods at high price levels, in some cases well into the first quarter of next year. With this to serve as a basis, converters declare that they are willing to go ahead with their fine gray goods buying.

Cotton broad woven goods production in the United States totaled 2,470 million yards during the first quarter of 1947, according to the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. This total was the greatest production since the first quarter of 1944, and was five per cent greater than in the fourth quarter of 1946 and nine per cent greater than in the first quarter of 1946.

There was an increase in every type of fabric except fine cotton goods and specialties and all other fabrics. The 788 million yards of print cloth yarn fabrics was seven per cent greater than in the fourth quarter of 1946. Production of 110 million yards of specialties and other fabrics showed a sharp decline of 14 per cent over the previous quarter and was eight per cent less than in the first quarter of 1946.

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Cotton Yarns Market

Coarse carded yarns are being adjusted as to price in the Philadelphia market, but consumer interest so far is said to concentrate in combed counts, for which prices are firmer but not higher than early in July. In some quarters it is reported customers are cautious, but elsewhere the distributors state inquiries received during the past ten days show customers anxious to cover 60 to 90 days ahead, while spinners want to defer pricing for a while longer, as to forward commitments.

As a result of tightness in spot cotton, some mills are buying October futures as a hedge against current yarn sales, it is said, while others claim there is a question as to the necessity for this and they prefer waiting until the new cotton crop begins to move in volume, at which time they can cover "actuals" and have the advantage of a clearer view of the outlook.

Philadelphia suppliers point out that, in some cases, their sources feel there is no need for speculating.

There are differing versions as to export interest, but houses with experience in this field, that deal only in standard types of sale yarn, relate they have accepted satisfactory orders since July 1.

The Bureau of the Census has reported that 728,251 bales of cotton lint were consumed during the month of June, compared with 827,234 during May and 792,317 during June, 1946. Consumption for the 11 months ended June 30 totaled 9,357,815 bales as against 8,433,604 for the corresponding period a year ago.

Preliminary figures show 23,847,144 cotton system spindles were in place in the United States June 30. Of these, 21,324,316 were consuming cotton the last working day of the month, compared with 21,624,002 in May, 1947, and 21,323,076 in June, 1946.

The total number of active cotton spindle hours reported for the month was 9,103,351,568, an average of 382 per spindle in place, compared with 9,927,708,605, an average of 415 for May, 1947, and 8,807,355,375, an average of 369 for June, 1946.

Based on an activity of 80 hours per week, cotton consuming spindles were operated during June at 113.6 per cent capacity. The percentage on the same activity basis was 119.7 for May, 1947, and 115.4 for June, 1946.

Cotton spindles active in June included: in cotton growing states, 16,710,268, compared with 16,769,496 for May this year, and 16,664,544 for June last year; and in the New England states 4,184,808 compared with 4,319,738 and 4,122,674.

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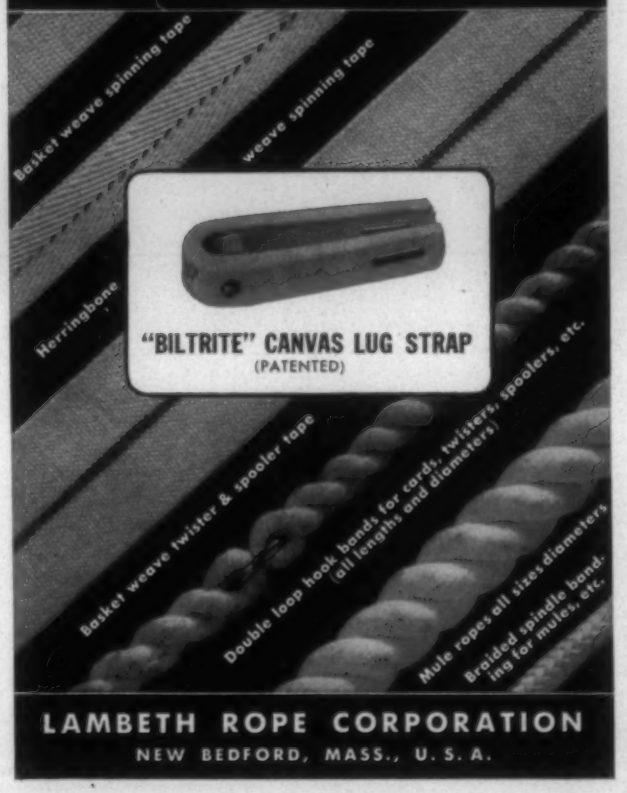

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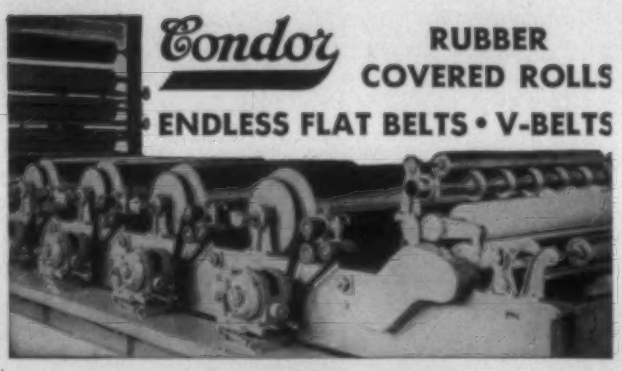

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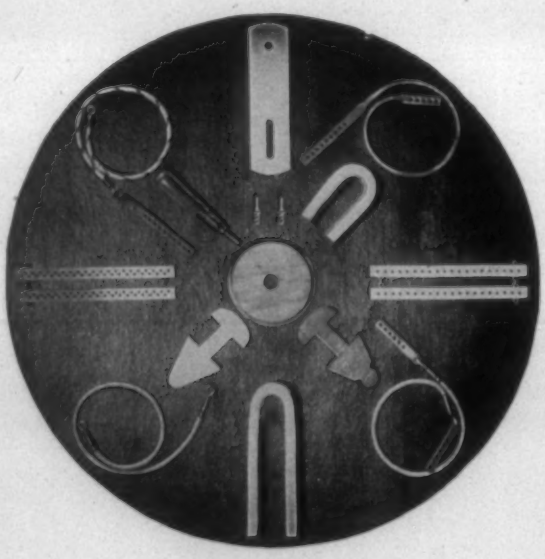

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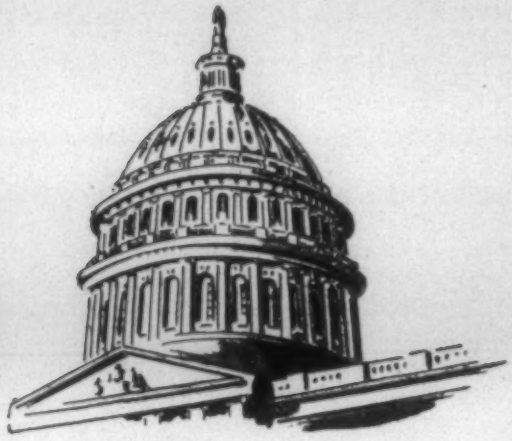
WATCHING WASHINGTON

[Exclusive and Timely News from the Nation's Capital]



Left-wingers and New Dealers are caustic in criticism of what Congress has done—over impediments and obstacles they raised. In reality, this Congress has functioned effectively, although neither branch had a sufficient Republican majority to carry through its leaders' program. The record has been made through a substantial number of Democrats, nearly all from Southern states, who gave the needed support to legislative proposals focused on establishing the economic equilibrium of the nation in the post-war era.

For the first time in 14 years Congress has been really free of strangling left-wing pressures and New Deal dictation in enacting laws. It definitely has checked the rising spiral of 14 years in Federal spending. It failed by only a few votes to override vetoes of tax reduction, but passed other measures that vitally affect business and industry.

Greatest of the achievements is probably the enactment of a labor law that reaffirms and spells out the inherent right to work, and the rights of those who work. The worker regains rights he has not had for a generation. The law strikes deep at the power of ruthless labor leaders to harass employers, prey on workers, create strike idleness by union minorities, and to re-elect themselves, and retain their power, by coercion and intimidation.

Federal appropriation bills have been put through the wringer. While the cut in spending is not as great as was envisioned at the outset, and may approximate only about $4 billion when finally tabulated, a painstaking effort has been made to weed out waste, duplication and wanton sqaundering. The 14-year custom of big handouts and big spending in ways and on things that could be exchanged in elections for the votes of pressure minorities, and massed political power, came to an end.

Yet Congress could not muster enough votes to cut taxes. While it sought twice in rapid succession to reduce huge across-the-board wartime levies, it staggered and faltered under veto power in the hands of the President over a concept that reductions should be granted only to low income groups.

Aid to Europe was assigned as a reason for the President's second veto of lower taxes. But legislators who have gone home to face their constituents assert that aid in any form to foreign countries without some relief for the taxpayers at home is probably as dead as a dead duck. The Marshall plan for helping Europe probably died with the second veto message.

Proclaimed threats of the big unions to boycott the new N. L. R. B. are not taken seriously, because they stand to lose much more than they will gain, and it would deprive them of the recognition they want. N. L. R. B. becomes now a protector of the worker against abuses and coercion by unions and their leaders, as well as abuses by employers. An individual worker, as well as an employer, can ask N. L. R. B. for an election to determine bargaining agents, and the only way a union can get on the ballot is to ask N. L. R. B. to put it on. It can be put on only if it is complying with the law.

The boycott, if launched, spells the death knell of the unionizing drive in the Southern states. C. I. O. has depended wholly on N. L. R. B. elections, and charges to N. L. R. B. of unfair labor practices by employers, to get a toe hold. A boycott would close this avenue, and restrict gains wholly to such voluntary co-operation as employers granted.

The individual worker becomes top man under the new labor law. He gains in stature and independence, and in the dignity of the right to work. He can turn to N. L. R. B. when in trouble with his union or its boss, and he can be fired from the union only if he refuses to pay dues. He can talk against the union and its leaders, and urge other members to resign. He can promote a rival union, and if threatened by a union boss or member, he can appeal direct to N. L. R. B. He cannot be fired for joining a union, and he need not fear loss of his job for opposing a union. The union can

expell him, but the employer cannot fire him for this reason, even in a union shop.

Under the law, unions lose a lot of power they have had, and the worker gains rights he has never had under them. He is protected in opposing a union in a strike to organize a plant, or when a union seeks to compel him to join. He is protected, too, from coercion by an employer not to join. He has the right to a secret ballot in a union election. He can go direct to his employer to complain of working conditions or file a grievance, and he need not even confer with his union in the matter.

Skilled workers can form their own craft unions rather than remain in vertical unions, and professional workers, such as lawyers and engineers, may form their own associations for bargaining purposes. A. F. of L. stands to create new craft unions through N. L. R. B. elections where C. I. O. unions have insisted on one big union. The union shop can be established only by a majority vote in an N. L. R. B. conducted election, and the strike cannot be used to get a union shop.

Excessive initiation fees for joining a union, or fees without full membership rights, are banned. A union charging unwarranted fees, or limiting its membership through high fees, can be charged before N. L. R. B. with an unfair labor practice. Check-off of dues require the voluntary consent of each worker, and in the absence of a contract provision, no employer can be compelled to make check-offs of dues.

Union leaders stand in fear of damage suits more than any other provision in the law. They increasingly are disposed to grant provisions in wage contracts that give employers the right to fire strikers in unauthorized walk-outs in return for protection against suits. An employer injured by a wildcat strike or union boycott can sue in the Federal courts for damages. Sit-downs and slow-downs are strikes if they are a result of group action, and an employer has the right to fire participants without recourse.

A. F. of L. is urging its unions to induce employers to insert a limit on damages in wage contracts. A limit of $50 is suggested. Local unions are urged not to include no-strike clauses in contracts, the absence of which, it is believed, would prevent damage suits for violations. But A. F. of L. is not sure the courts may not hold a contract has been broken by a strike even when without a no-strike pledge.

Officials of the A. F. of L. want local unions to be responsible for their own wage pacts, so that national unions can be protected from damage suits if the local breaks the contract. The national union would retain power to veto any wage contract without being a legal party to it. All bargaining power would be in the local union.

After Aug. 22 a strike must follow a pattern set by the law, and there are high hurdles to jump. Wildcat strikes, or sit-downs or slow-downs, can bring severe penalties. If the law's pattern is broken, strikers are penalized, including loss of their rights under the law. They can be fired and N. L. R. B. cannot order them reinstated.

The worker is given a new identity in relation to strikes. He can sue the union in an illegal strike if he can show he lost money because of the strike. And he can be fired for taking part in a strike violating his union's contract. But the union cannot get him fired for crossing a picket line.

Two important provisions of the law become operative on Aug. 22. One will allow N. L. R. B. to deal with secondary boycotts and jurisdictional strikes, and to seek restraining orders in Federal courts without waiting for formal hearings. The other is the right of an employer to seek an employee election when he believes a union no longer represents a majority of his workers.

Much of the C. I. O. urge to boycott the law arises in the fact that important aides of Philip Murray have known communist affiliations, and must swear they do not have these connections when C. I. O. invokes the law. Although C. I. O. proclaimed a purge of communists a year ago, Murray has preferred lately to go along with them rather than have a real purge under the new law.

The law brings communists and fellow travelers under close scrutiny, and they can be fired without recourse if they violate plant rules. Loyalty pledges are being circulated by some employers, and workers of known communist leanings are being transferred out of plant sections and areas that are engaged on secret Army and Navy work.

The Senate postponed confirmation, probably for five months, of Abe Murdock, Copeland Gray and Robert N. Denham as new members and general counsel, respectively, of N. L. R. B. The President can give interim appointments to them during the recess, and the Senate wants to see how they administer the law.

The Senate-House joint committee set up in the law to study labor problems, and scrutinize its operation, will hold a series of hearings during the recess. The aim is to discover anything that is wrong with the law, and to propose changes when Congress reconvenes.

"It's useless," said Chairman Knutson in announcing he has no plans for the Ways and Means Committee bringing out a new tax-cutting bill next year. Other Republicans favor another try in January. Knutson still adheres to his belief that across-the-board is the equitable way to reduce wartime levies.

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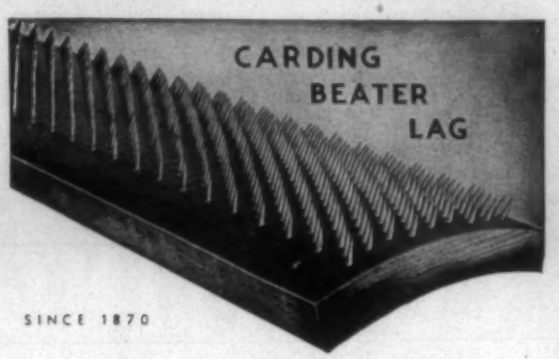

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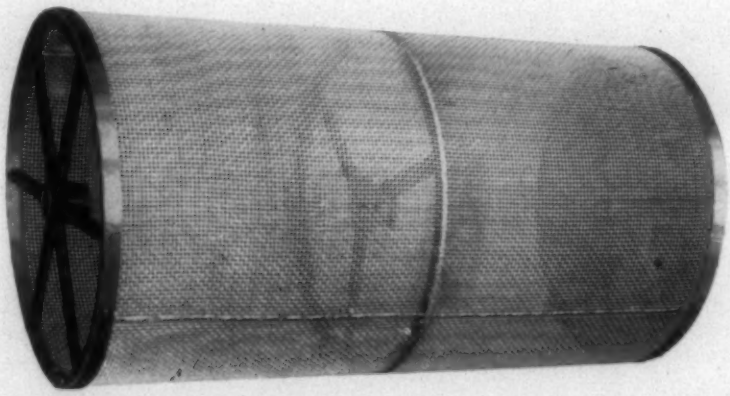

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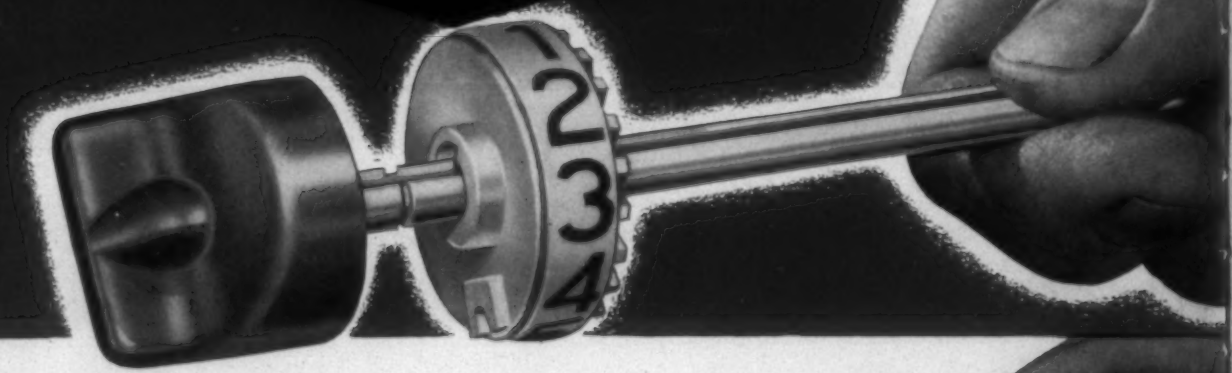

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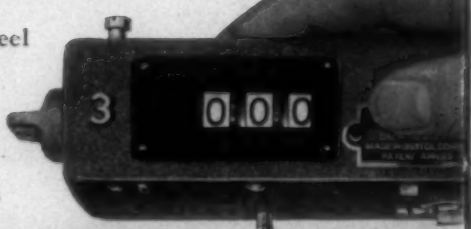

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